FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 155 12 August 1986

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ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Views Arms Talks

AU111238 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Aug 86 p 5

["Vadim Zagladin on Topical International Issues; I Want to Believe in the Power of Common Sense" -- Part I]

[Text] During his stay in Prague, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, gave an interview on topical international issues to Bohumil Horak, chief editor of the main editorial office of the Czechoslovak Radio's international section. Here are excerpts:

[Horak] We recently commemorated the 11th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. Could you, at least briefly, assess the period that has elapsed since and tell us where, in your opinion, lie the "reserves" of dentente?

[Zagladin] The Helsinki conference was an exceptional phenomenon in the history of international relations. Whereas the SALT I and the SALT II treaties and the agreement on antimissile defenses were the first approaches toward the new thinking in the sphere of disarmament, Helsinki was the first step in the sphere of mutual relations between East and West, in the sphere of security and cooperation.

However, the results of the Helsinki conference underwent hard tests. A new confrontation, far sharper than any before, caused great problems for the Helsinki process and delayed the realization of its principles. No less important is the fact that, despite these "storms" on the international scene, Helsinki has survived and maintained its ground. In this connection I would like to underscore two things in particular. First -- it has demonstrated that the roots of Helsinki are very firm -- particularly in Europe. Today we see how all European countries are activating their relations, and how they are expanding their cooperation on various levels. Relations are developing among governments, among political powers, regardless whether or not they are in power, done can say that autonomous relations have been created between trade circles in East and West, and that a considerable cultural exchange is underway. Czechoslovakia, too, plays a very active role in this. The Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw pact member-states affirmed that the socialist countries want to go even further. They want to give the results of Helsinki a new content, fill them with new initiatives and actions, each country according to its specific needs and possibilities.

[Horak] The Stockholm conference, as a part of the Helsinki process, has become pressed for time. What possibility do you see of overcoming this time pressure, also from the viewpoint of the perspectives of the November Vienna followup meeting?

[Zagladin] Our standpoint in this matter is clear. We would like to Stockholm conference to be a success so that it ensures the success of the Vienna followup meeting. This is precisely what our diplomacy and the diplomacy of the other socialist states strive for. The recently concluded further round of the deliberations of the Stockholm conference yielded certain results in this respect. Nevertheless, the issues being discussed in Stockholm, although very important, are not the most important and decisive; disarmament is. The issues of trust are merely a part of it. But one can gauge the measure the political goodwill of individual participants by them.

The socialist countries are prepared for various compromises. However, we often come across the question whether it makes sense to accede to compromises. One has to see that there are "compromises" and compromises.

We accede to compromises without abandoning our principles. And the only purpose of these compromises is to make headway toward consolidating peace. This is the purpose of these compromises, whether they are compromises in Stockholm, Geneva, or in the course of other deliberations.

Politics, and this also applies to international policies, is the art of the possible. We proceed from this fact and are trying to find such possible and bilaterally acceptable solutions as would move the cause of peace forward. Even though there is not much time left before the conclusion of the Stockholm conference, I would like to express the hope that we will succeed in arriving at an acceptable compromise.

Comments on Moratorium

AU111306 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Aug 86 p 5

["Vladim Zagladin on Topical International Issues; I Want To Believe In the Power of Common Sense" -- Part II]

[Text] During his stay in Prague, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, gave an interview on topical international issues to Bohumil Horak, chief editor of the main editorial office of Czeckoslovakia Radio's international section. We publish the second part today:

[Horak] The current unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosion runs out on 6 August; it is a moratorium that has been extended by the Soviet side twice. Nothing, however, attests to the United States wishing to match this Soviet step. Will this reaction of rejection have any impact on the prospects of all ongoing deliberations?

[Zagladin] This is certainly going to have a negative influence, but some issues have to be weighed more profoundly. In view of the space and other militarist U.S. plans, the cause of its hitherto stance is clear from its point of view. Nonetheless, one has to see something else, namely, that our moratorium, which has been the expression of the political will and political determination to take a decisive step forward in disarmament, is being perceived by everybody as an endeavor to resolve the most urgent problem of the present -- the problem of mankind's survival. One needs deeds. And our country, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, insists, above all, on practical steps. The moratorium one of these. It is a courageous, even risky step. After all, when one side continues its tests and the other halts them, it understandably weakens the latters defense capability to a certain extent. Of course, next to this negative aspect, the moratorium also has a very positive impact. By this I mean the political effect. During the course of the moratorium very profound changes occured in the world, in public opinion. Even numerous Washington's allies, members of NATO, favor a moratorium. This also has made it possible recently for American and Soviet scientists to come to an agreement on concrete verification work regarding nuclear explosions. This is of immense importance in view of the fact that the issue of verification has always been handled as a obstacle on the road to disarmament. Now it shows that with goodwill verification is feasible.

[Horak] What are the prospects for Soviet-American relations in the upcoming period? Is their recent activation a sign of a more fundamental turn in international relations?

[Zagladin] An activation, but not a turn, is really occuring in our relations with the United States now. The relationship between these two quantities is decisive for today. An activation has been occurring in an important, but nevertheless secondary direction. [paragraph continues]

In the sphere of economic relations, in cultural exchange, and in consular relations. At least in this direction the American side manifests a certain readiness to go ahead, though not completely and with all consequences. However, it has not manifested such readiness in fundamental issues yet. It will be necessary to take a look at the new proposals or new ideas that are contained in President Reagan's response to M. Gorbachev, and which, as M. Gorbachev also said in Vladivostok, we are carefully studing. Our standpoint is as follows: We would like to go ahead not only in secondary issues, but at the same time and above all we wish a fundamental turn in Soviet-American relations as a whole. We are consistently of the view that today it is possible to consolidate security only when the legitimate interests of the participating parties are fully and comprehensively respected. If the Americans were to approach these issues in the same manner, the situation would be different. However, the greatest harm to the interests of the United States is not being caused by the USSR, but by the American military-political oligarchy unifying business, political, military, and certain scientific circles, that are interested in permanently endangering security. Either we ensure an adequate measure of security for all and launch appropriate cooperation, or civilization will find itself imperilled. Mr Gorbachev said in Vladivostok that one has to establish a partnership of common sense. This is a correct idea. Nevertheless, the question is whether common sense exists, and how strong it is. I want to believe in the power of common sense, just the same.

ZORIN CLAIMS AMERICANS UNINFORMED OF MORATORIUM

LD120129 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Excerpts] It is just over a year since the Soviet Union introduced a moratorium on all underground nuclear tests, urging the United States to follow suit. Valentin Zorin comments and this is what he writes:

Are all the Americans aware of the Soviet moratorium? Some time ago I had occasion to speak on the subject with an eminent American scientist who was in Moscow. He told me he thought that not all Americans were informed of this important Soviet step. [passage omitted] The silence in the American media on Soviet peaceful initiatives has now turned into a bad habit. But issues are involved that affect all people, including Americans. What does it mean to fully stop nuclear testing everywhere? I think that even a layman can see that without testing it is impossible to develop new types of nuclear weapons, consequently a freeze on tests stops the process of creating more and more dangerous and destructive types of weapons of mass annihilation. You will agree that this is quite important by itself.

Until recently the opponents of a half to testing in the United States made the assurance that their country could not allegedly stop the tests without a reliable system of verification, since the Soviet Union is supposedly certain to defeat the United States and to carry out secret tests. This argument could not stand up to criticism from the very beginning since the Soviet Union is interested in reliable verification as much as the United States. Regrettably we have no reason to trust the Pentagon more than it trusts us, therefore we supplemented our proposal for a moratorium with another constructive proposal providing for a reliable reciprocal system of verification, including at the nuclear test sites. [passage omitted] And so it has become clearer than ever before that the verification problem does not exist.

Having introduced the moratorium on nuclear arms tests more than a year ago the Soviet Union did not pursue any goals of propaganda. It is the fault of the United States that it is now sustaining a moral damage in the eyes of the whole world because of its shortsightedness and a stubborn stand. [passage omitted]

ABRAHAMSON REMARK 'DEBUNKED' OFFICIAL 'PROPAGANDA'

LD120943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] The problem of disarmament and the matter of averting the militarization of space, difficult enough in themselves, are being even further burdened by the policies being pursued by the White House. Here in part is what U.S. Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, leader of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program has said. Appearing on an NBC television program, he stated that the United States intends to progress with the implementation of the star wars program as far as possible. Thus with a soldiers's plain speaking he has debunked the efforts of the White House's official propaganda that has recently been contending that Reagan allegedly proposed a form of compromise to the Soviet Union in a message to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 25 July, which could have paved the way for a new arms treaty. The key position of the proposed formula is the deferment of deployment of armaments in space for 5-7 years. This deferment is completely unprincipled because even the very first elements of the system could not be deployed into space by the United State any earlier than in 10 years. The crux of the trick is that Washington would like to force our country to admit right now that it will all the same be possible to realize the Strategic Defense Initiative in 5-7 years.

PAPER VIEWS REAGAN SPEECH ON SDI 'COMPROMISE'

PM111344 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Chernyshev article: "President's Revelations"]

[Text] Addressing a group of supporters of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- representatives of right-wing conservative organizations -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan refuted the theory that has recently been greatly blown up by U.S. mass information organs that in his reply to the June letter from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he allegedly proposed some "compromise" -- rejection of SDI in exchange for a strategic arms reduction. "When the time comes and the development (of SDI) is complete, we intend to deploy it," the President said in plain terms.

As is well-known, as a result of the stand taken by Washington, which has no wish to place a total ban on space-based strike weapons, the Soviet-American Geneva talks have taken the path of fruitless discussions. Guided by the disire to get the talks moving, the USSR proposed to the United States that an agreement be reached on partial measures that could be taken now and each of which would make a substantial contribution to resolving the task of preventing the militarization of space. These measures would primarily concern the sides' obligation not to withdraw from the ABM Treaty for 15 years while strictly observing the restrictions it envisages.

In his letter to the Soviet leader, THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, the head of the White House expressed willingness to postpone the deployment of space-based ABM systems for 7 years. During 5 of these years the United States intends to develop and test ABM components in addition to research. In the following 2 years talks must be held on the conditions for deploying a space-based system while simultaneously reaching mutual agreement regarding the elimination of strategic ballistic missiles. [paragraph continues]

If, in these 2 years such an agreement is not reached, each side will be within its rights to deploy a space-based ABM system after giving the other side 6 months notification.

This means that, while forgoing absolutely nothing, as the United States would be technically unable to begin deployment of SDI within 7 years, and continuing to develop and test ABM components prohibited by the treaty, the White House would simultaneously like to secure the USSR's consent now to the United States subsequently deploying this system in any case. But the ABM Treaty prohibits the creation of such a system.

With regard to the other part of the American proposal -- the elimination of strategic ballistic missiles -- here also Washington is trying to reserve for itself the possibility of gaining a military advantage. It does not propose eliminating or even reducing the number of heavy bombers or sea-based long-range cruise missiles. The aim of eliminating ballistic missiles alone is quite clear -- to facilitate the functioning of the future American "star wars" system.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration have tried to present this formulation of the issue as some kind of "compromise" and "far-reaching step" by Washington. The propaganda sensation even misled some "hawks" in the United States. But now the President has put everything in its place. It is for this reason that the representatives of such well-known "hawk" organizations as "High Frontier" and the "Heritage Foundation" who filled the hall gave his statement an ovation.

This once again confirms the fact that, whereas the Soviet leader's letter contains major compromise proposals, no countermovement is to be seen in the reply from the White House. Its contents are in line neither with the principle of the sides' equal security nor with the task of ending the arms race on earth and preventing one in space. "The President's response makes no concessions," the Canadian GAZETTE concluded. An aspiration for one-sided military advantages and an attempt to propose talks on certain rules" relating to the space arms race and the development of military competition in near-earth space -- this is the essence and the direction of official Washington's "response."

Even in the United States itself, sober-minded political figures have given an appropriate appraisal of the President's letter. "As long as President Reagan insists on moving forward toward the deployment of a 'star wars' system, the chances of reaching any significant agreement on arms control are nil," Senator E. Kennedy said, for example. One cannot help but agree with this.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD102007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin and Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. Last week saw a surge in antinuclear protests throughout the world. It is clear that it was connected with another anniversary of the atomic bombing of the Japanese towns, but...

[Gerasimov interrupting] ...and also with the anniversary of the Soviet moratorium.

[Sobolev] Yes. These protests have been conducted this year on a particularly large scale and this is connected with certain new factors. First, it is just recently that scientists from various countries have been making considerable efforts to explain in a popular form that, in case of the exchange of nuclear strikes, the world is in for a fate worse than that of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

[Gerasimov] Gabriel Garcia Marquez spoke on this topic in Mexico City. His speech was called The Fate of Damocles and painted a picture of a post-nuclear world: night, yellow rain, hurricanes, and cockroaches the only living beings.

[Sobolev] Yes. So on the whole, the question on the survival of mankind is, little by little, being brought home to ever increasing number of people. One may also say that the Chernobyl accident has made many people start thinking and doubting the hopes set upon nuclear arms.

However, the main thing is what you have said, Gennadiy Ivanovich, that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests has been implemented for the last 12 months, while the United States has conducted during this period 15 experimental blasts. French and English nuclear weapons blasts have also been conducted. This contrast between the two approaches to the nuclear problem has also contributed to the activization of the antinuclear movement in recent time.

[Bovin] It concerns specifically the movement to halt nuclear arms testing as the main task now. The approach to this has become more concentrated, both by political figures and the public, within the framework of the general antinuclear movement, so to speak...

[Gerasimov interrupting] ...and halting underground tests of nuclear weapons, because as long ago as 1963, in Moscow, the treaty was signed that banned tests in all other spheres...

[Sobolev interrupting] One can see that international public opinion has just now concentrated its efforts on solving the problem of tests that seems to be solvable in the quickest and most realistic manner. We know, in particular, from, let us say, U.N. votes that, apart from the United States, France and England, practically the whole world is in favor of halting these tests. World public opinion has been expressed by the six countries -- movers of the Delhi declaration which met recently in Mexico and signed a new, Mexican declaration there.

[Gerasimov] These six countries are India, Greece, Tanzania, Mexico, Argentina and Sweden. In the new Mexican declaration, the leaders of these countries express their wish that the unilateral moratorium become at least bilateral. That is, they are speaking in a polite manner, they do not identify whose unilateral moratorium it is, and, of course, one can see from the context that they would like it to be a Soviet-American bilateral moratorium for starters. They are offering their assistance, if such a need arises, in verification; yet we know already that there are no particular technical difficulties in providing for verification of the implementation of an agreement on banning nuclear tests. The Soviet Union, by the way, is prepared to consider any suggestion on this account. [indistinct cross talk]

[Sobolev] [Words indistinct] have offered the territory of their countries to install monitoring equipment there.

[Gerasimov] A global network -- Sweden and Norway are situated on a rocky foundation, and many occurrences within the earth-crust can be monitored very well there. That is why Swedish and Norwegian seismic stations very often report, and have reported, various nuclear blasts. I would like to continue about the declaration. Additionally, it speaks about the necessity of keeping the treaty of 1972 in force on limiting the systems of antimissile defense; this is connected with peace in space. The Delhi Six member-countries are coming out against the arms race in space, of course. This, undoubtedly, an extremely important document which is bound to create significant international response.

[Bovin] When they spoke, the leaders that signed the Mexican declaration -- one theme, perhaps, was going through all their speeches. That, in fact, the fate of the entire world has found itself in the hands of two powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States. On the whole, many people are, I would say, not happy about this circumstance. The activity of these six and the activity, let us say, of some other groups, is connected with the fact that all countries and all people want to hold their fate in their own hands. They bring pressure to bear up on us and on the Americans to prompt us toward such decisions. True, there is no need to prompt us on this. This is our policy too. However, the pressure they exert on America has great political importance as the voice of the international public, that of small or medium-size states that want to play a noticeable role in deciding the fate of the whole world.

[Sobolev] Despite the fact that the U.S. leadership is, on the whole, turning down the demands by the Delhi Six, one can, nevertheless, discern changes in the U.S. political circles which may be explained exactly by the pressure of antinuclear movement. Both Houses of Congress have just adopted a decision on limiting and banning nuclear tests.

[Gerasimov] On 7 August, the Senate demanded that the President resume the talks. There are 100 people there, 64 votes for and 35 votes against. On 8 August, the lower house in U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, approved a temporary ban on tests for a year. This is a recommendation, it does not mean that the President is obliged to bow to it but this shows the Congress' opinion, and, in any case, that of the lower house. Reagan's administration turned down, for the moment, the appeal from Mexico on the 1-year moratorium; it turned it down calling it dangerous. Why is it dangerous? The State Department gives the following explanation: The suggested moratorium will perpetuate the dangerous unbalances brought about by massive Soviet nuclear [indistinct word]. It is the same old story about a Soviet military threat.

[Bovin] Here however, the Americans stick to the following line of thinking: As long as nuclear arms remain the main deterrent, they have to be reliable. For arms to be reliable, they have to be tested.

[Gerasimov] If one stops rechecking nuclear arsenals, they become obsolete. What can be better?

[Bovin] According to our logic, this is good, because it spurs a halt to the arms race.

[Gerasimov] There is another argument: You see, those in Washington are saying that to conduct successful talks about arms control we have to arm ourselves. That is, this is the practical interpretation of the thesis on talks based on a position of strength. Just now, the problems of military allocations for the 1987 financial year are being discussed in the Congress, and one has to say that the administration has found itself in a difficult situation. Reagan asked for $320 billion for the 1987 fiscal year for military needs. Yet both Houses came, though by different means, to a figure of $292 billion. It is still being discussed.

This is a huge figure; however, it is smaller than the figure suggested by the administration. Its advocate Barry Goldwater, a well-known senator and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, even says that they are simply stripping us and undermining our defense. The President himself said that the growth of military expenses, or, in any case, the approval of his recommendation concerning these colossal military expenses, is absolutely necessary. For what? To continue to negotiate successfully with the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] It is precisely this that he is using to pressure senators, to pressure congressmen -- that by reducing funds for defense you prevent me from holding talks. That, in fact, is the hook...

[Gerasimov interrupting] Edward Markey, a member of the House of Representatives, had the following to say on this subject: Is it not ridiculous that the administration is seized with a fit of passion for arms control at the very time Congress is beginning its discussion on defense expenditure?

[Sobolev] Talking about the actions of the Delhi Six, I think it should be noted that they are concentrating their efforts not only on solving the problem of banning nuclear tests but also on preventing the militarization of space, since this is creating a dangerous future for mankind. Apart from that, the militarization of space is still only in an embryonic stage and it is easier to give up weapons which do not exist than to liquidate ones that do. It should be mentioned that in the course of an exchange of confidential messages which took place this summer between the Soviet and U.S. leaders, the subject of preventing the militarization of space was given a prominent place. In June, Comrade Gorbachev sent a message to President Reagan and in July a reply was received from the U.S. head. This reply has not been published yet and as the President himself just said, he does not intend to publish it.

[Bovin interrupting] However, I think it has been rumored all over the world by U.S. journalists who are past masters at all kinds of leaks, and as far as I understand, the basic parameters of this letter are known to the world public. I fully recognize that there may be certain nuances in it and that if one were to read the text closely it is possible we could find some positive points in it, some advances in the right direction. However, judging this letter by what our American counterparts write about it, I, for example, do not yet see such positive elements. For example, this same star wars problem...

[Sobolev interrupting] But let's first of all explain what Reagan's proposal consists of, at least according to the way the American press describes it. The proposal maintains that the United States assumes the obligation not to deploy space weapons for a period of 7 years...

[Bovin interrupting] ...and these 7 years are made up of two periods: for the first 5 years, according to Reagan's idea, both we and the Americans engage in research, development, and testing withing the framework of the ABM Treaty. Our position on this is positive, but we propose a (?15) - 20 year laboratory research period.

[Gerasimov] Under a roof.

[Bovin] Yes, under a roof. The Americans propose research, that is testing practically at a full scale on a proving ground, and calling this research within the framework of the ABM Treaty, which, in fact, contradicts what is written in that treaty. The 5-year period in itself is, on the whole, a practically absolutely insignificant period. Abrahamson, for example, says, and all Americans say that...

[Gerasimov interrupting] Abrahamson is the very man in charge of the strategic...

[Bovin interrupting] ...Yes, that they will not will not be able to begin deploying their systems in less than 10 years, so that it is not clear what benefit this 5-year period brings. However, Reagan's logic is as follows: If during these 5 years, research establishes that such systems could be created, then there will be 2 years for talks between us and the Americans. What will the talks be about? About a smooth transition to an era of defense systems. That is, the Americans want to come to an agreement with us on how to deploy and at what pace to deploy these systems in space, so that we and they both do this. But if these talks do not meet with success then either side...

[Gerasimov interrupting] -- Each side (?can do as it wishes).

[Bovin] Yes, wishing to do so they can deploy them having informed the other side 6 months in advance. Reagan actually wants us to legalize the star wars program with our signature -- that is what all his, so to speak, arguments come down to.

[Gerasimov] I would say that there is nothing new in that commentary. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote about Reagan's idea that it is a trick, that the main idea, as the newspaper put it, of the letter is a trick aimed at persuading Moscow to join the United States in throwing the 1972 ABM Treaty into the gutter.

[Bovin] If we are to sum it up on the spot, the Americans are simply saying that they will do as they wish. But the interesting thing is -- that is all correct; it has to be said that those who are to the right of Reagan have become alarmed. In Congress there is a mood in favor of reducing the star wars allocation and these people are terribly afraid that even the hint of such a moratorium -- let's say, a 5-year moratorium on deployment -- could once and for all derail the financing of star wars. Thus, Reagan is also being put under pressure from that side, from the side of even more conservative elements. Their anxieties, in my view, have little justification.

[Sobolev] It seems to me that all this is two sides of one and the same orchestrated propaganda campaign.

The thing is that the American press is portraying the American compromise very optimistically as if it really were a step forward in the direction of the Soviet Union. Incidentally, the President himself spoke about this and the fact the felt revived hopes of progress in the disarmament process. Those pessimists whom you have just mentioned -- that is, the neoconservatives who, in essence, form the current U.S. policy, both domestic and foreign -- when they express their alarm over the fact that these pseudo-compromises allegedly express the President's secret desire to do his utmost to liquidate all systems and that now the legislators, having lost interest in it, will cease financing it, from the propaganda point of view this is also publicity in favor of these American pseudocompromises, though it is publicity presented the other way around. From the political view point, this, on the whole, is a barrier to all hopes that it will really be possible to prevent the militarization of space. it must be mentioned that, since the letter was sent, the President has stated that the SDI program will be rigorously carried out. So where, then, are the compromises?

[Gerasimov] He is always stressing that it is an inviolable program -- a sort of sacred cow -- and that it is not a subject for negotiations.

Well, it it is not a subject...[changes thought] on the whole there is, of course, a very great deal of criticism in America of this position. For example, Gerald Smith, a former specialist in this field and head of an American delegation to talks on this subject, wrote the other day in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Reagan is thereby destroying the support -- referring to the ARM Treaty -- Reagan is destroying the support on which arms control stands.

[Sobolev] The United States is taking up the same inflexible stance on chemical weapons, too. Despite mass public protests, both in the United States and in West Europe, and despite realistic proposals from the Soviet Union aimed at avoiding an arms race in chemical weapons, the United States is embarking upon the production of these chemical weapons and the deployment of them, too, is on the agenda.

[Bovin] There's a nuance here. For now, the Europeans are still playing their own game here, because U.S. chemical weapons that are currently in West Europe have to be removed from West Europe and new weapons must not be brought into West Europe before the onset of a crisis.

[Gerasimov interrupting] A state of emergency.

[Bovin] So the Europeans, in approving their position to us in the following terms: It remains to be seen whether or not there is going to be any state of emergency -- most likely there won't be. However, the fact that the Americans are now going to remove their existing chemical weapons from Europe is of itself a good thing.

[Gerasimov] The Americans will not be producing chemical weapons for themselves, they are not going to be used on their own territory. The military actions will be on European territory.

[Sobolev] They are now planning military actions, yes, in the European theater.

[Gerasimov] But it is interesting that even in Congress, too, there is a definite struggle around this.

[Bovin] We have already mentioned several times the fact that the Senate and the House of Representatives generally act contrary to the opinion of the White House and the opinion of the administration. In my view this is an indication of a very interesting process which is now occurring in America. On the one hand, the popularity of Reagan himself is at a high level. He's a popular president as a man, as a personality, without a doubt. But the President's policy, support for this policy, well, a process of erosion is beginning, there is a deepening of contradictions within the ruling class, the ruling American elite, which is reflected in the latest voting in Congress. Elections are due in November -- intermediate congressional elections -- and I think that there Reagan might well get unfavorable results as far as he is concerned: At least, that is what I expect, and then the situation will become even more difficult for him.

[Gerasimov] Well, you see, there are endless differences of opinion the whole time within the administration, in particular in the area of Soviet-American relations, where there are eternal differences. And what's more meetings between Soviet and American experts have in fact now started.

[Bovin] Yes, and they've sent some fairly difficult characters...

[Gerasimov interrupting] That's what I wanted to mention. A series of meetings has begun between Soviet and American experts to prepare for the meeting between foreign ministers. The meeting of ministers has been fixed for 19-20 September. In Moscow, for example, on Monday a meeting of experts in nuclear and space armaments begins. Here is a curious fact: the sides agreed that four experts on each side would participate but the Americans...

[Bovin interrupting] I think that more than four arrived.

[Gerasimov] Yes, they sent seven people. Paul Nitze is there...

[Bovin interrupting] Who are they? There's Paul Nitze, (?Rowney)...

[Gerasimov continuing] There's (?Bishop); Perle is there.

[Bovin interrupting] Perle is there.

[Gerasimov] Perle is there, Perle who is generally regarded as ...

[Sobolev interrupting] ...as an arch-hawk.

[Gerasimov] As an arch-hawk.

[Bovin] Yes, and all of these figures are great specialists and very experienced people. All the same, if you study their careers and their political views you see that they have spent more time arming than they have spent disarming. If you like, that's how it is.

[Sobolev] Perle is called the author of all the American arms control proposals made in recent years and which have turned out to be quite unacceptable in so far as they have led to the assertion of American superiority.

[Gerasimov] The very purpose of the meeting, however, is certainly not that.

The purpose of the meeting is to look jointly at the possibilities for moving forward to the common goal which was agreed by the sides at the meeting in Geneva, the summit meeting.

[Bovin] Kampelman put it like this -- a free search, these are not going to be talks, but a free quest for ideas, that's what Kampelman said.

[Gerasimov] Well, it would be very good if ideas could be found, but the last meeting between experts on nuclear tests cannot help but give rise to disappointment. The search for ideas there did not lead to anything, given the way the American experts favored continuing tests and favored talking only about monitoring, about how monitoring of tests and the holding of tests should be carried out, about calibrating and calculating the level of an explosion. There was no talk about the essence of the matter. There was not talk about a complete ban on all tests. Naturally a complete ban is much easier to monitor than a partial ban, where calculations have to be made about whether or not a test was or was not of a particular strength. At any rate, it was a disappointing meeting of the experts. We'll have to see what this meeting is going to be like.

[Sobolev] Today as never before it is important to mobilize the existing world potential for common sense, a partnership of reason, in order to stop the slide into catastrophe. This is what Comrade Gorbachev said in his speech in Vladivostok. He noted that our resoluteness to do everything that depends on us for this is unaltered. All people of all countries and states can be certain of this. Really, understanding for the Soviet position, support for it which is getting stronger everywhere in the world, is an important positive factor of the international situation.

It is comforting to recognize that some American liberal press and world public opinion generally pay attention to the fact that when the Soviet Union speaks of peace, it reinforces these words with deeds, with acts of good will; with new initiatives, unilateral obligations; for example, the moratorium on nuclear tests and tests on antisatellite weapons, and so on. U.S. leadership also talks about peace, but its actions complicate the international situation and push humanity to the brink of the nuclear abyss. This lack of correspondence between declarations and practical policy also undermines international stability, which depends very much on trust.

[Bovin] It seems that Americans always use double standards. How do they argue? In fact, for them virtually everything is possible, but not for others. They look at the world only, as it were, through the eyes of Americans, through their own eyes. If you want to conduct negotiations successfully then you must learn to look at the world not only with your own eyes but through your partner's eyes. Otherwise, you will never sense that sphere where our interests come together, or cross, or run parallel. This inability Americans have of putting themselves in the place of a partner, the inability and perhaps their lack of desire to experience the concerns of a partner, this is never expressed in their positions, which of course defend American interests very well, but absolutely do not take into consideration the Soviet Union's interests.

[Sobolev] For the most part it does not even defend American interests, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich.

[Bovin] Well, yes. In practice they want to have a few more missiles, while we have a few less. That's not the way to conduct negotiations.

[Sobolev] This lack of correspondence, this lack of logic, common sense, and sincerity is compensated by some very strange tricks, well, like those pseudo-concessions which, if we are to judge by the American press, were made in President Reagan's letter to the Soviet leader.

American's policy of neoglobalism is also sewn together with the same white threads of distorted logic. The White House is not calling for a war against Nicaragua, but it calls for foreign hands to fight Nicaragua so that afterward it will not have to fight with its own hands. Well, we can guess that such an idea is capable of finding support with the so-called average American. But it has to be reinforced with something, and so American ruling politicians build a very complex logical chain. The maintain that if Nicaragua is left alone it will immediately conquer its neighbors, then it will conquer Mexico, a country which we should note has a population 20 times larger than Nicaragua.

[Gerasimov] I remember that Reagan named a place in Texas. I do not remember now which one, but obviously they wrote it for him in his speech, simply...

[Sobolev interrupting] For greater conviction ...and then of course the correspondents immediately rang up this place in Texas. How do they live there? Are they scared of Nicaragua? And the inhabitants asked, where is Nicaragua?

[Sobolev] Yes, and as we see the next step in this logical chain of argument is the conquest by the Nicaraguans of the United States, but in so far as it is after all embarrassing to talk like this about the country of the powerful Rambo, as it were, people in the administration thought up this move in order to make the ordinary American feel personally affected. So, according to them, the masses saving themselves from the invasion of Mexico will pour into the United States and will create a great deal of inconvenience and problems. So, they say, let's therefore arm the Somoza men properly today. In so far as Congress has finally voted to give $100 million to the contras and another $300 million to implement U.S. policies in Central America, that is virtually for the very same aims, then in fact we can conclude that this nonsensical logic by the people in Washington has found a response.

What has this led to? For example, recent weeks -- that is following the decision by Congress -- have been marked by an especially bloody terror on the part of the Somoza people. As THE NEW YORK TIMES justly pointed out, the contras, not capable of attacking any serious military objectives, direct their blows against rural cooperatives, hospitals, and schools. They mine roads, blowing up the public transport carrying women and children. A zealous hunt has started for internationalists, who have come to Nicaragua to help with construction, agriculture, and medical services. We should note that basically this is against West Europeans, because precisely in West Europe, public opinion is particularly harsh in its criticism of U.S. aggressive policy in Central America. Understanding that the capture and killing of internationalists must intensify those manifestations which condemn American policy, the right-wing politicians in West Europe, following the very same models as the United States does, are violating logic, common sense, and conscience. They attack the internationalists; first, by asking why they interfere in other people's affairs; and then, by attacking Nicaraguan authorities, who allegedly cannot ensure the safety of foreigners. Distorted logic of this kind, not only on a global scale, but, say, on a Central American one, is not an innocent verbal exercise.

In the first place, words in politics already connotates deeds and in this case, these very same words lead to what Washington groups promise to protect their fellow countrymen from and against which they always warn the Nicaraguans -- that is, they are bringing closer the direct participation of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Central American conflict.

[Bovin] Let's hope that all the same even the Americans will not commit such a foolish act as a direct invasion of Nicaragua.

[Gerasimov] The price would be great. Fidel Castro put it like this:

[Bovin interrupting] Indeeed, Fidel Castro spoke recently and said that....

[Gerasimov continuing] ...Of course, he put it approximately like this -- of course America is much stronger. But the price that it will have to pay will be too high.

[Sobolev] Of course that is true. But the invasion of Grenada shows that a willingness to resort to intervention still exists in the ruling circles of Washington and the Pentagon. There is another noteworthy event that took place over the past few days that we ought to mention today. It is the Commonwealth conference to which Britain and her former possessions belong, 49 countries.

As we see, it is a large organization, almost one-third of the world community. But now it is undergoing a crisis and only six of the Commonwealth country leaders came to the meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher, doing so, I would say, as bearers of a flag of truce from the opposing side.

The fact is that it was decided at the previous conference to adopt sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, but the Thatcher government sabotaged this decision completely. Lately, threats have been made -- primarily by the African countries -- that they will leave the Commonwealth. Many countries boycotted the recent traditional Games of this organization. Now Britain's Conservative government has been compelled to make out that it is taking partial sanctions. However, the six truce-bearers went away from London disappointed and voiced sharp criticism of Britain's measures.

The Commonwealth countries and the African Frontline States in particular are resorting to their own measures to bring about the isolation of the racialist regime. Another curious thing is that differences between the royal family and the cabinet of ministers have arisen over British policy toward the Republic of South Africa. We know that in Britain the king or the queen reigns but does not govern and the royal family tries not to interfere in matters of government. However, Britain's policy toward the republic of South Africa is giving rise to such displeasure throughout the world and in the Commonwealth in particular that the royal family considered it possible to express publicly its condemnation of the conservatives' policy. It is also known -- if the British press is to be believed -- that Prince Charles, the first in line for the throne, has met the poor under London's bridges, something else that the British press considered to be a violation of tradition and protocol.

We see that the Conservative cabinet's policy is so reactionary that it is even beginning to give rise to displeasure in the royal family, which has deemed it possible openly to undertake steps of this kind.

These small London sensations serve as yet another example of what we have already talked about today, the force of world public opinion as regards, say, the Republic of South Africa. The United States and Britain rise to the defense of their millions invested in the apartheid state, of the raw-materials they get from there. But world public opinion exerts its influence and the imperialist powers are compelled to retreat a little. At this point, comrades, we conclude our program today. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you.

UN COMMITTEE CONDEMNS U.S. MICRONESIA ANNEXATION

LD111840 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- The U.N. Special Decolonization Committee has expressed concern at the militarization and growing threat of war in the Pacific Ocean.

Most dangerous are U.S. unlawful actions aimed at annexation of Micronesia, participants in the discussion said.

Having flouted the trusteeship agreement, Washington neocolonialists are seeking to turn the strategic trust territory of the Pacific Islands into the Pentagon's province, said Glen H. Alcalay, a representative of the National Committee for Radiation Victims, speaking as a petitioner from the population of Micronesia.

If the United States lays hands on Micronesia, it will draw that vast region of the globe into the dangerous arms race.

Kutovoy Voices Criticism

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- The plans to militarize Micronesia, to stockpile nuclear weapons there and use its territory for missile tests create a threat not only to the Micronesian people, but also to other countries of the region, said E. Kutovoy, USSR deputy permanent representative to the U.N., addressing the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization. These militaristic designs, he stressed, are in conflict with the wish of the Pacific states to create a nuclear-free zone in the Southern Pacific.

YURCHENKO RECALLS 'U.S. INTRIGUES AGAINST USSR'

LD091009 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0858 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (TASS) -- "Crude trampling of the norms of international law, of the claims of universal human morality and of the ethics of relations among states -- this is what the CIA and its masters are implanting in the international arena," says MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, which today publishes an interview with Vitaliy Yurchenko.

As previously reported, in the summer of 1985, the U.S. special services drugged Yurchenko and abducted him by force from Rome to the United States. In November 1985, he succeeded in eluding his guards and contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington. At a press conference in Moscow he described his inhuman treatment at the hands of the CIA. On the same occasion, Yurchenko announced that he intended to make public a number of materials exposing the CIA.

"The Western media have spread all sorts of tall stories about me," Yurchenko said in his interview with MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. "As you can see, I'm alive and well, so their reports do not correspond to reality. My health has improved. In December 1985, and in January of this year I received medical treatment, then I was given some time for recuperation. In March I started work in my old job."

He recalled the U.S. intrigues against the USSR and Nicaragua, and the so-called "Antonov affair". "While in CIA hands, I was able to find out how 'proof' is prepared there of the complicity of the USSR and other socialist countries in world events that are undesirable for the United States. So, on one occasion, my permanent 'bodyguards' brought to me an unknown American who introduced himself as Tom Fountain and then added that he was the CIA deputy chief who carried out work directly against the USSR. Fountain announced that the CIA intended to use me in certain actions. To start with, I was to take part in a press conference that was planned to devote to problems of countries in Central America, and, in particular, the situation in Nicaragua. In this, it was presupposed that the main attention would be focused on an 'exposure' of the so-called 'illicit' activities of the USSR in the region.

"In October 1985, when CIA Director Casey took a personal hand in my 're-education', he also discussed the problem with me, but only in a broader framework, declaring that it was necessary to convince the world that all anti-U.S. actions in Central and Latin America were being directed by Moscow.

"In the CIA they don't just simply give birth to 'canards' and rumors but they also carefully prepare forged documents which are called on to document these 'canards'.

"As far as the 'Antonov affair' is concerned, then not only did they discuss it with me but also they tried to make me be a false witness at the trial in Rome.

"The CIA tried with all of its might to 'save its face' and once McMahon, the CIA deputy director responsible for secret operations, had an exhaustive talk with me about Antonov. (Colin Thomson), a CIA employee, reported that a convincing scenario of my evidence was already being prepared, and documents corroborating it. In accordance with this scenario I was supposed to say that my trip to Rome was entirely connected with the 'Antonov affair'. It was also suggested to me that I state that earlier I had repeatedly traveled from Moscow to Sofia and that under the name of Malenkov I met Agca there, offering him DM3 million for carrying out the assassination attempt.

In making me out to be a leading employee of the KGB, the Americans hoped to give particular weight to my evidence and thereby to have a decisive influence on the course of the rome trial.

"In going for the fabrication of forged documents, juggling the facts, sending out numerous 'canards' throughout the whole world, and spreading rumors, the CIA is striving to blacken and distort the foreign policy of the USSR, to sow mistrust towards the Soviet Union, and to bring forth anti-Soviet sentiment in the United States and other countries. But there is another aspect to this provocative activity which is no less important. In coming out with the latest sensational expose of 'Moscow's intrigues', Washington is on the one hand trying to justify its expansionist policy, and on the other to distract the attention of the world public away from the subversive acts of the CIA and those consequences to which this policy invariably leads. You see these actions are one of the means of conducting the policy of 'neoglobalism'.

REAGAN SUPPORTED BERLIN WALL 'PROVOCATION'

LD111714 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] West Berlin -- A provocation at the very border of the capital of the GDR. Scenes like this are nothing unusual, but in the past few days neo-Nazi and revanchist circles have burst free of the leash. The provocateurs are even trying to inflict material damage on the border installations. The pretext that has been chosen is the 25th anniversary of the day when the GDR Government decisively took under its control the border between its capital and West Berlin, and established a clear border system.

I have been in West Berlin more than once, and know that hardworking, peaceful people live there. There are normal links between West Berlin and the GDR. Mutually advantageous economic cooperation is developing. But the peaceful situation in West Berlin and around this town, which has been fixed in a number of important international agreements, including the quadripartite agreement on this town, obviously does not suit everyone by any means, and first and foremost the militant circles of the West.

And it is not be chance that the hooligan elements have again received support from the other side of the Atlantic, and, to put it more clearly, from Ronald Reagan himself. Today's edition of the West Berlin gutter paper BILD-ZEITUNG carries an interview with Reagan, which one cannot but call a provocation. The head of the U.S. Administration openly calls for the demolition and elimination of the border installations for the GDR.

And another report: A group of unknown persons penetrated from the West Berlin side into GDR territory where the border signaling equipment is located, creating a serious threat to the traffic through the control and entry point on the Friedrichstrasse, and they carried out a coarse provocation regarding the authorities of the border patrol. An attack was made on the border guards, which threatened the life and health of the people.

At the behest of the GDR Government, the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a decisive protest to the Senat of West Berlin. The GDR Government has demanded the punishment of those taking part in the criminal acts, and the taking of the essential measures that would put an end to such provocations once and for all.

Further Report

LD112104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Viktor Levin commentary; from the "International Diary" program]

[Text] As the 13th -- the day of the 25th anniversary of fortifying the border between the capital of the GDR and West Berlin -- draws nearer, certain circles are more and more intensely whipping up passions. Noisy mobs are organized in West Berlin and things even became real provocations on the state border. In this atmosphere the interview of the U.S. President adds oil to the fire. The fact that the BILD daily took care of it is not at all surprising. The inflammatory nature of this gutter-press rag has been known for many years. Notwithstanding the openly pro-nazi publications, in the FRG there is probably no other paper that has so zealously and spitefully jumped on the protective border installations from the very first days of their quarter-century existence.

But why did the U.S. President decide to take part in it? In light of his protestations about striving for dialogue and mutual understanding with the socialist countries, it is impossible to comprehend. But facts remain facts. BILD got its interview containing precisely what it counted on.

Many Western papers have been writing about the anniversary of fortifying the border in the last few days. I would act against my conscience if I were to maintain that they assess the lawful GDR measures from our, socialist positions. They do not; there are quite a few attacks. But it is characteristic that at the same time, I will use the British OBSERVER as an example, it is acknowledged that fortifying the border played a positive role regarding the situation in the city, and in Europe as a whole, which bears positive fruit. I repeat -- such a view is characteristic. It is being expressed, even if in different form, by French newspapers -- that is how I interpreted the far-from-progressive LE FIGARO, papers of other countries and many of the FRG press organs. That great judge -- time -- has shown that peace in Europe has won as a result of the measures taken by the GDR, in agreement with the allies, 25 years ago. And if today somebody is jumping on these measures directly -- after all, a few days ago there was an attempt to blow up the protective installations -- and figuratively, it can mean only one thing -- an attempt to spoil the political atmosphere, to undermine that which has been achieved with such difficulty in Europe over the past years.

Our listeners are presumably already familiar with PRAVDA correspondents' reports about provocations on the border, directed against the socialist German state. I also have available West German press reports about these events. When I began to look at the descriptions in depth, a most interesting picture began to emerge. The first thing is that the organizers of these provocations appreciably exaggerate the number of their supporters. For example, they maintain that allegedly 12,000 people gathered for a rally. While the West Berlin police -- note well: the police; and if anybody can count demonstrators, they certainly can -- reports that not even half that number was there. Furthermore, notes the press, for the most part it was not West Berlin residents who gathered for the rally but people specially arriving from the FRG.

Or another fact. A group of rogues burst through the checkpoint on Friedrichstrasse into GDR territory and created a riot there. Things got to the stage where the rogues tore off a mast of the state flag of the GDR. In this instance two details are noteworthy.

According to DPA, quoting representatives of the West Berlin authorities -- and by the way, Oberburgermeister Diepgen personally participated in one of the provocative assemblages -- well, even the representatives of the authorities noted that most of the attackers were intoxicated. That is, they were drunk. And another thing. The employees of American military police on duty at that checkpoint, under whose eyes the sortie was taking place, did not raise an eyebrow, as they say. They did nothing to stop the provocation. And if one adds to this that at a rally near the border installations nearly the most inflammatory speech was delivered by the U.S. ambassador to the FRG, Burt, the behavior of the American servicemen becomes fully explicable -- they clearly had received an appropriate order.

The protective installations that have placed a barrier in the path of provocateurs and instigators have been arousing anger amongst the enemies of peace from the first day of their erection. But for 25 years now they have been up and serving the cause of peace. That is the decisive issue, the main issue.

HOUSE VOTE ON TEST MORATORIUM AMENDMENT VIEWED

PM120937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE report: "Signal From the Capitol"]

[Text] On 8 August, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted 234 to 155 in favor of an amendment to the military appropriations bill for the next fiscal year that establishes an interim moratorium on nuclear tests with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton for 1 calendar year beginning 1 January 1987. The authors of the amendment are Les Aspin, Wisconsin Democrat and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; Richard Gephardt, Democrat from Missouri; and Patricia Schroeder, Democrat from Colorado.

Insofar as Congress' other chamber, the Senate, has not adopted an analogous amendment to the Pentagon budget, the House of Representatives' initiative will be examined by a conference committee of the Senate and House. If this committee adopts the aforementioned amendment it will enter into force in the new year.

The results of the voting on the amendment submitted by the three congressmen are being viewed as a perceptible blow to the plans of the Reagan administration, and primarily the Pentagon, both of which are striving to prevent its adoption. What is the essence of the amendment? The 1-kiloton threshold it establishes promotes the attainment of the main goal of the advocates of a test ban "by preventing the testing of the majority of nuclear armaments inasmuch as tests with a yield below 1 kiloton are only of little direct military significance," the amendment's authors claim in a short explanation of their initiative. The point is that within the confines of this ceiling it would be difficult, if not impossible, to develop [razrabatyvat] new strategic armaments, including such as are envisaged for the "star wars" program.

The step taken by the House of Representatives is not only of practical but also of substantial political significance.

It is a signal reflecting the mood on Capitol Hill and in the country opposing the further intensification of the nuclear arms race and favoring a complete ban on all types of nuclear tests. As Les Aspin has emphasized, "The vote must push the Reagan administration toward serious negotiations on nuclear tests." Congressman Edward Markey from Massachusetts said of the adopted amendment that "a first step, and a big one at that, has taken toward halting the nuclear arms race."

In the opinion of one of the authors of the amendment, Gephardt, it will promote the security of the United States better than the Pentagon's chosen course of further intensifying the arms race.

An amendment adopted by the Senate that same day, by 64 votes to 35, also merits attention. It calls on the President to immediately resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests and the ratification of two agreements already signed -- the 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

SPECIAL UNITS COMMAND TESTIFIES TO U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD081503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1101 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The special sub-units of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force are being brought together under a joint command. This will enable these troops to be assembled into a single strike force in sabotage and subversion operations conducted against sovereign countries either directly through the Pentagon or with the participation of the Central Intelligence Agency. The creation of a general command for special-purpose troops in envisaged by an amendment to the draft bill on military allocations for the forthcoming fiscal year, which the U.S. Senate approved on Thursday. In accordance with this amendment, the post of presidential assistant will be created to "coordinate the covert operations policy."

The special-purpose troops within the U.S. Armed Forces are crack units of saboteurs and terrorists, intended for subversive acts against governments that are not to Washington's liking or supporting reactionary pro-American regimes. In the Army, they are the infamous "Green Berets," who gained notoriety through their crimes in Indochina and a number of other places, and the so-called "Black Berets" or "Rangers"; in the Air Force, they are the "Commandos"; and in the Navy there are the "Seals," and so on.

The present Washington administration is stepping up the special forces' numbers and improving their combat training. A directive of the U.S. chiefs of staff committee noted the "special usefulness" of their widespread employment whenever "the conduct of overt military action does not seem expedient."

State terrorism, which has been elevated to the level of official Washington policy, and the increase of U.S. military preparations impart particular significance to the special-purpose troops as an instrument for provoking local conflicts and waging undeclared wars, and as a tool of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Suffice it to recall that it was the special-purpose troops that formed the backbone of the American interventionist forces in Grenada in October, 1983. Under the leadership of cutthroats from the "Green" and "Black Berets" training is carried out of bandits who are sent off to the territory of Afghanistan, murderers from UNITA in Angola and Somozist rabbles from contra groups.

The creation in the United States of a single command for sub-units designed for terrorist acts of subversion and the establishment of a special office in the White House for the coordination of secret operations is further testimony to Washington's imperialist ambitions and the hardening of the policy and practice of state terrorism.

INCREASINGLY MILITARISTIC U.S. POLICY ANALYZED

LD091213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] A report from Washington. Stormy debates have begun in the U.S. Congress on the military budget for the next financial year. In the Senate and in the House of Representatives, there is increasingly strong criticism of the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative. The militaristic course of the White House is undermining the pioneering documents on arms control, and is making it impossible to conclude new agreement in this sphere, said Senator Edward Kennedy. As long, he said, as President Reagan insists on going ahead with the development of "star wars" systems, the chances of achieving any considerable agreement on arms control are negligible. I'll ask our commentator Boris Andrianov, to give us his views on this report:

[Begin recording] The statements by Senator Edward Kennedy, and by a good many other American legislators, are very noteworthy. They show that in the U.S. Congress, the signs of increasing opposition to the militarist plans of official Washington are becoming ever more clearly evident. For strong confirmation of this, take, for instance, the fact that the U.S. Administration has great difficulty, during the vote in the Senate, in throwing out an amendment that would have cut the allocations for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative by almost 40 percent: It was done by a majority of only one vote. This seems to have rung alarm bells in the White House; and now President Reagan has apparently decided to throw an idea of his own onto the scales. This role is supposed to be played by a report the head of the Washington administration has sent to Congress. This document sets out the viewpoint of the White House on problems connected with arms limitation. Essentially, it is a question of the prospects for the development of the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union.

With his report to Congress, Reagan sent an accompanying letter: This letter is simply impossible to ignore: First, because the master of the White House has once again reaffimed his refusal to observe in the future the Soviet-American accords on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. In the future, he declared, the United States must take decisions on the structure of its strategic forces without regard for the criteria contained in the SALT documents. Second, Reagan said it is vitally important to implement in full the modernization program of U.S. strategic forces, and also to continue carrying out the projects linked to implementation of the "star wars" plans.

Thus the Washington administration has once more made a point of demonstrating that it is unwilling to take notice of the previous legal accords that have restrained the arms race. In view of this, Reagan's statement in the accompanying letter that the United States will "show the maximum of restraint" in modernizing its strategic forces, and that the prime task of the American leadership is "to achieve agreement on an appreciable reduction of offensive armaments," has the effect of an obvious paradox. These mutually contradictory utterances reflect a policy on the part of Washington, the gist of which has been rather popularly expounded by Bowman, head of the American Institute for Space and Security Studies. Here is what he actually said: We -- that is, the United States -- are tired of parity. The only way we can regain the lever of political pressure is to regain military superiority.

So there we have the real truth of the matter. The self-evident facts confirm that the present U.S. Administration is chaffing not only under the restrictions laid down by the treaties, but also under the limits of its own strategic program.

It is not without reason that the Budget Committee of the U.S. Congress concluded that, having derailed the strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, the White House intends to embark on an uncontrollable build-up of nuclear armaments. It is plain to see that Washington is openly hostile to the vital process of limiting and reducing armaments. Evidently, the ruling circles in the United States are determined to cling to their obsolete views of our reality. But the vital interests of mankind insistently demand renunciation of this shortsighted and highly dangerous position. And the sooner the better -- for the United States as well as for us.

U.S. ADMIRAL CITED ON TOMAHAWK DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

PM080744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch: "Rear Admiral's Revelations; Japanese News Agency on U.S. Tomahawk Deployment Schedule"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The superiority syndrome -- that is increasingly the diagnosis for the Washington administration. Its manifestations are different but always equally dangerous. Japanese newspapers have been devoting their front pages to it.

Specifically, it is a question of the Pentagon's wide-ranging plans to equip the U.S. Navy with Tomahawk cruise missiles. This, to put it bluntly, is not a new topic. Deployment of sea-launched Tomahawks began in June 1984. However, this is the first time that specific facts about the deployment schedule for Tomahawks with nuclear warheads and about the genuine aims of the Pentagon's new naval doctrine, which has previously been alluded to, have appeared in the press.

Japan's JIJI news agency has disseminated a SHORTHAND REPORT OF THE SECRET HEARINGS ON MILITARY ISSUES OF A U.S. CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE. [Previous passage published in boldface] Rear Admiral Hostettler, leader of the comprehensive cruise missile building program, gave evidence to the legislators.

According to him, the military department plans to equip 198 U.S. Navy warships with nuclear-armed Tomahawks by the mid-nineties. The specific breakdown by type of ship is as follows:

Some 91 surface ships will receive nuclear-armed Tomahawks, including 4 battleships, 5 nuclear-powered missile cruisers, 22 conventionally powered missile cruisers, 31 destroyers, and 29 missile destroyers, as well as 107 submarines, including 39 nuclear strike submarines.

In the current fiscal year, JIJI writes, citing the rear admiral's statement, nuclear-armed Tomahawks will enter service with 8 surface ships and 15 submarines, as a result of which the total number of naval nuclear-armed cruise missile platforms will double in comparison with the existing level.

Those are the figures. But they are not the only rich vein in the shorthand record that reached the Japanese newspapers. Rear Adm Hostettler also talked about the targeted thrust of the Tomahawk operation.

After completing Tomahawk deployment, the United States -- so he put it -- will have 198 nuclear attack platforms, which will "significantly increase our operational nuclear deterrence capability." But is it a question of deterrence? The rear admiral stated bluntly that the Tomahawks will "considerably expand the number of targets on Soviet territory we will be able to strike." Hostettler's comments are exhaustively frank and need no addition. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt about the diagnosis in this instance -- the same old superiority syndrome, pursuit of nuclear advantage, and gambling on strength.

Only one question remains unanswered: why such acute attention to the Tomahawks in Japan? This was answered by the newspaper YOMIURI, which quoted J. Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy: Forecasting future conflict situations, he noted that in the event of war half of the sea-launched Tomahawks would be deployed in the Pacific region -- which means in direct proximity to Japan, if not actually in its ports.

And yet another fact in conclusion. On 24 August, a U.S. squadron led by its flagship the battleship New Jersey -- which has already been equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles -- will enter the U.S. Navy Sasebo base in Japan for a week's visit. Who will guarantee that the New Jersey's missiles are nonnuclear?

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON TU VISITS

PM080900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Aug 86 p 3

[V. Prokofyev "International Observer's Notes": "Who Is Erecting an 'Iron Curtain'?"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The USSR attaches tremendous significance to contacts between working people and their most representative organizations -- the trade unions. During the first 6 months of this year there were almost 2,500 guests of Soviet trade unions. Special attention is devoted to such a form of exchange as mass meetings, in which ordinary working people and trade union activists from the provinces participate. This year alone, many USSR cities have given a cordial welcome to large groups -- more than 100 people -- of working people from Austria, Greece, and Japan. Some 150 trade union activists fom Luxembourg have toured our country. In addition, up to 70,000 trade union tourists travel to the USSR every year from all ends of the world. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union is always open to contacts between people and organizations of different countries. This cannot be said of those people in the West, particularly in the American Administration, who zealously profess to advocate "human rights" and "freedom of contacts" while in fact doing all they can to erect barriers. Was it not the United States that recently wrecked the Bern conference of experts on contacts among people, organizations, and establishments, which was adopted at the 1983 Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which signed the Helsinki accords? It rejected the compromise final document, which developed important aspects of humanitarian cooperation in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference and which the majority of its NATO allies favored.

It is precisely the U.S. authorities that are preventing contacts between Soviet and American working people and their professional organizations. In point of fact, these contacts have become a "one-way street." And this is certainly not the fault of the Soviet side or of U.S. working people. Whereas 14 delegations consisting of 300 people representing various sector labor unions and also 18 tourist groups visited our country from the United States in 1985 alone, the U.S. State Department stubbornly refuses entry visas for members of Soviet trade unions invited by their colleagues on the other side of the ocean.

By erecting such an "iron curtain," the American Administration is trying to prevent normal human contacts and is flouting the right of American working people to meet freely with their class brothers.

It is, in point of fact, a question of a flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements, which, let us recall, were signed by the American president.

Facts are stubborn things. They very clearly attest to who is really for contacts between people and who is against them.

DRUZHININ DENOUNCES USIA 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD112218 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin Commentary]

[Excerpts] The Committee for the Cooperation of Radio and TV Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned Countries has held its 10th session in Cyprus. fifteen countries were taking party.

The meeting represents yet another step forward by the nonaligned countries in the effort to win freedom of information in the world. [passage omitted] Those who hold the Western, particularly American, mass media in their hands strive for monopoly in the huge market of ideas, as Washington cynically calls the nonaligned and developing nations. Organizations of the type of the United States Information Agency now account for about 80 percent of the information supplied thee. The administration in Washington spares no money for the purpose. In fact, the agency's budget grows twice as fast as that of the Pentagon, having come this year close to 1 thousand million [billion] dollars.

Apparently officials in Washington assume that they have the right to dictate to to people what they should read and see. Every year the United States Information Agency distributes worldwide 700,000 copies of books put through American ideological censorship. In the world of cinema dozens of countries have been flooded with American films like Rambo, or Rocky IV -- films that champion hatred, racism, and the morality of a Neanderthal man. Through television, Washington's ideologists break into other people's homes without knocking to fish for the naive and the gullible in the muddy torrent of disinformation relayed via its worldnet of TV satellites.

This ideological expansion is often called information imperialism, and with good reason. It is no less dangerous than imperialism, and with good reason. it is no less dangerous than imperialism in its traditional form for it maims people's minds and cripples their sense of values. Its ultimate objective is to saddle other countries with alien morality and political system and this is precisely what other nations reject as they press ever more energetically for the freedom of ideas and information, a genuine freedom, not American-type.

KYODO: ARKHIPOV TALKS WITH POLITBURO MEMBERS

OW111311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug 11 KYODO -- First Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov, on a private visit to China ostensibly only for medical treatment, has held a series of talks with his Chinese counterparts on recent developments involving relations between the two countries, diplomatic sources said Monday [11 Aug].

The sources said that the Chinese deputy premiers with whom Arkhipov conducted the talks are Wan Li, Yao Yilin, and Li Peng, all Communist Party Politburo members.

The talks were said to have centered on the July 28 Vladivostok speech delivered by Soviet leader Gorbachev, calling for improved relations with China. According to the sources, the Soviet vice premier arrived in the PRC shortly before or after Gorbachev's speech. Since then, Arkhipov has received acupuncture and other Chinese medical treatments for a disorder of the autonomic nervous system, the sources said.

They said the Soviet official held the meetings, starting with Wan, at a guesthouse in Beijing where he moved after hospitalization at the China-Japan Friendship Hospital completed with Japanese financial aid in 1984.

The Arkhipov-Wan meeting was the first high-official, Soviet-China contact following the Gorbachev speech, they said.

According to other diplomatic sources, Arkhipov arrived in Beijing on July 27 and handed Chinese officials the prepared text of the Gorbachev speech which was to be delivered the following day in a Soviet gesture to show its willingness to improve relations with China. The Soviet Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Arkhipov's meetings with Chinese officials were made only in his private capacity. But observers here believe it is certain that Arkhipov would have met with Gorbachev prior to the speech and came to China to convey the true intentions of the Soviet leader to the Chinese premiers.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told reporters in Moscow last Tuesday that China had expressed a positive reaction to the Gorbachev speech. This drew strong interest from Western bloc diplomats here as to whether such a remark was made on the basis of Arkhipov's contact with the Chinese vice premiers in Beijing.

TRADE EXHIBIT SHOWS 'GOOD PROSPECTS' FOR CONTACT

LD111625 Moscow World Service in Russian 1310 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Konstantin Galibov commentary]

[Text] More that 300,000 Muscovites and guests of the Soviet capital visited the Chinese exhibition in the 17 days of its work. The exhibits reflected China's achievements in industry, agriculture, science, culture, and the arts. Some 30 ministries and trade associations were represented in Moscow. The Soviet capital has hosted such a diverse and extensive Chinese exposition for the first time in the past 30 or so years, and the Soviet people took a great interest in it, wishing to know more about China today.

The exhibition revealed that contacts between the Soviet Union and China, intensified in recent years, have good prospects, such as joint space research, cooperation in education and in the building of railways and the development of natural resources. During the exhibition, Soviet and Chinese specialists conducted negotiations and discussed the possibility of launching a number of joint projects. Here is what the director of the exhibition, Xie Qianchun, said in an interview for Radio Moscow:

The goal of the Chinese exhibition was to promote the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, Xie Qianchun said. Negotiations held with the leaders of Soviet ministries and departments, including a conversation with Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, made it possible to outline new fields of bilateral cooperation. The exhibition's director qualified this circumstance as a major result of the economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation to be held by the Soviet and Chinese Governments next year. A similar Soviet exhibition will be opened in December in Beijing.

Exhibit Closes

OW120127 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The Chinese economic and trade exhibition closed 10 August. The exhibition drew over 300,000 visitors, including residents of Moscow and other places. This 17-day event displayed samples of Chinese industrial and agricultural products and articles of handicraft art, showing China's vigorous development and its export potentialities. A similar Soviet exhibition will be held in Beijing before the end of this year.

PROMOTION OF SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP URGED

OW110414 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] We have reported that Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at Vladivostok on 28 July in which he paid particular attention to Soviet-Chinese relations, reaffirming the Soviet desire to further improve its relations with China. In this regard, our station observer Vasilyev comments as follows:

The Soviet people are highly pleased with the fine developments between the Soviet Union and China in the fields of economy, trade, science, culture, education, and others. Our two countries have recently signed a series of agreements for cooperation in various spheres, including the 1986-90 trade and payments agreement. They have also signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement to built and remodel industrial facilities in the People's Republic of China. On the basis of this agreement, the Soviet Union will help China remodel 17 industrial establishments and built 7 new industrial enterprises. In addition, the two countries have signed a 5-year agreement on scientific cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet Academies of Sciences, worked out the 1986 and 1987 cultural cooperation plan, and signed the agreement for cooperation between the friendship associations of the two countries. The trade and economic fair held in Moscow was a tremendous success. It is a major event in strengthening ties between China and the Soviet Union. The most comprehensive for the past 30 years, this fair has aroused great interest. People like to know more about the life of those who live in our neighboring socialist nation -- China.

A Soviet trade and industrial fair will be held in Beijing in December this year. No doubt these fairs will further strengthen trade and economic relations between our countries and play a positive role in deepening mutual understanding and promoting friendship between the two peoples.

Recently, mass organiztions in the two countries have strengthened their ties. This is good news. The Chinese trade union delegation led by Zhang Cuneng, chairman of the All China Trade Union for Machine Building and Metallurgical Workers, visited our nation. In an interview with reporters, Zhang Cuneng said: Our visit is aimed at strengthening ties between the workers and trade unions of our two countries. We have been accorded a warm reception. Our delegation has the opportunity to see the Soviet workers' living and working conditions, their achievements, and the various activities of the Soviet trade unions. Everything we saw and heard has aroused our admiration. The Soviet people and working class have obtained outstanding achievements in all fields.

The ties between the Soviet and Chinese associations for friendship are being strengthened. The tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association visited our country not long ago. The tourist group of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association is now visiting China. The Soviet people have shown understanding and respect for the tasks set by China to develop the modernization program and the socialist society of the great people.

Comrade Gorbachev said: I understand that we share the same view with China to quicken the tempo in promoting social and economic development.

Thus why can we not support and cooperate each other in promoting mutual benefits while realizing one's own plan? The better our relations become, the more we can exchange our experiences in developing cooperation in the fields of economy, science, culture, education, and others on the basis of mutual benefits. The Soviet people sincerely hope to expand its cooperation with China.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV-FUWA MEETING

Gorbachev Meets Reporters

OW111357 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From "News Center 9" program]

[Text] The regular JCP-CPSU meeting, which had been postponed for 1 week, began in Moscow, and General Secretary Gorbachev, who was thought to be absent due to a cold, made a hurried appearance at the meeting.

Prior to the meeting, General Secretary Gorbachev stated in reply to questions from Japanese reporters that there was a need to visit Japan, thus hinting at his strong intention to visit Japan. Please watch the following video report.

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian, with Japanese subtitles given on the screen; video shows Gorbachev speaking in a room to a group of reporters]

[Gorbachev] The Far East is to be blamed for this. [The Japanese subtitles read: "During my visit to the Far East, I caught a cold because I was caught in a rain."] As you have seen, I had an opportunity to speak to the people. I saw people standing in the rain, and I felt that I could not just leave them standing there.

[Unidentified reporter] We formed a very strong impression from your speech in Vladivostok. Tell us, please, when will you be in Japan?

[Gorbachev] I do have such a desire, but in my opinion, it is not just a matter of desire, but of necessity. We really must improve our relations. [end recording]

At the meeting, the Soviet side will state its views on U.S.-USSR negotiations, including the U.S.-USSR summit talks, and on nuclear disarmament and nuclear arms abolition. It is expected that the concept of holding an all-Asian security conference will be stressed. On the other hand, Chairman Fuwa will state his views on how he thinks the international antinuclear campaign should be carried out and on various Soviet proposals concerning nuclear weapons.

In addition, it is expected that the Soviet side will make some remarks on such issues as the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests that expired on 6 August and General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

Talks With Fuwa

LD111826 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Today, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with T. Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting, which was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, priority was given to summing up the results of implementing the accords that were stated in the joint statement by the CPSU and the JCP, adopted in December, 1984, and which envisages active cooperation of both parties in th struggle for averting a nuclear war, for totally banning and eliminating nuclear weapons.

As a result of a detailed exchange of opinions, M.S. Gorbachev and T. Fuwa agreed that the joint statement of the CPSU and the JCP remains fully in force. The developments that have taken place in the world arena since the statement was adopted, confirmed the topicality and vitality of this document. The CPSU and the JCP will continue to develop and expand their cooperation in order to assist in reaching the objective is sets, which are of vital significance for the whole of mankind.

M.S. Gorbachev noted the great importance of the very fact that there was a meeting between representatives of the CPSU and the JCP, which goes to show the further development between them of friendly relations which are becoming richer and richer and more constructive. Our parties, like all fraternal parties, are independent and equal, he stressed. But being national forces expressing the interests of their peoples, they are also forces of international nature. The very course of events in the world and the vital need for stepping up the cooperation of the communists of various countries. Differences in the conditions for their activities and disagreements which exist on one or another issue should not hinder this to any degree.

Describing the main trends in development of world politics, M.S. Gorbachev noted that there are two lines evident in this, as before, two approaches to the solution of vital problems. One, which is consistently adhered to by the Soviet Union and which is advocated by various forces that have a sincere interest in consolidating international security, consists of an honest struggle to end the arms race and confrontation, and go on to disarmament and broad international cooperation on the basis of recognition of the legitimate interests and rights of all peoples, and of a realistic approach to evaluating the prospects for development of civilization from the point of view of the nuclear threat. It is this approach which dictates the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries which have been put forward in recent months, and first and foremost since the Geneva meeting of 1985. The Soviet Union continues to demonstrate an adherence to ideas formulated in the Soviet-U.S. statement.

The other approach, which is adhered to by forces which advocate strongarm methods of solving world problems, without taking into account the possible consequences of their use, consists in the boundless buildup of the arms race, in transferring it to space, and in continuing confrontation. Following their openly selfish ends, these forces obviously do not intend to lay down their arms. This is the reality which must be faced.

But, while realistically evaluating the state of affairs, M.S. Gorbachev went on, we by no means occupy positions of pessimism. The capabilities of the fight for peace are huge, and the potential of peace is growing. And today there is every chance not to hand over the fate of the world into the hands of those who are irresponsibly orientated toward militarism and the arms race.

The Soviet Union will go on persistently struggling for the speediest possible implementation of a high strategic goal: the banning and elimination of nuclear arms, to achieve success at the talks that are being held, which presupposes also the solution of partial tasks of a tactical nature, leading to the achievement of this.

T. Fuwa spoke of the struggle of the Communist Party of Japan against the threat of nuclear war, and for the banning and elimination of nuclear arms. The JCP is in favor of the elimination of U.S. nuclear bases on its country's soil, is unfolding a nationwide movement to declare prefectures, towns, and other inhabited places nuclear-free territories, and is carrying on a persistent struggle for the strict observation of the "three non-nuclear principles" proclaimed by Japan, and in defense of the peace-loving tenets of the constitution of its country. In carrying out this work, the JCP aspires to bring the widest possible public forces into action. The party aspires to increase its efforts constantly in this direction.

During the discussion, M.S. Gorbachev and T. Fuwa noted the growing significance of the burgeoning struggle of peace-loving democratic forces for liquidation of nuclear weapons. Both sides stressed the desire to step up the activity of representatives of the CPSU and JCP in international democratic public and nongovernmental organizations.

M.S. Gorbachev and T. Fuwa noted the importance of achieving progress in promoting and spreading the ideas contained in the appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, "down with nuclear weapons" [doloy yadernoye oruzhiye], adopted in August 1985.

It was agreed to continue the mutual consultations of the leadership of both parties, as was indeed envisaged in the joint statement of 1984.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrades Ye.K. Ligachev, A.N. Yakovlev, and V.V. Zagladin.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON 'POSITIVE' SDI DECISION

LD081300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Before the end of August or in early September the Japanese Government will make a decision on the country's involvement in research within the framework of the American "star wars" program. This was stated by Masaharu Gotoda, chief cabinet secretary, at a conference of business circles in the town of Karuizawa. According to what he said, a "positive" -- for Washington, naturally -- settlement is expected of a matter over which bitter arguments have continued in Japan for 1 and 1/2 years.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has hastened to correct his immoderately frank subordinate. The conclusive word on the question of Tokyo's participation in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) has not yet been said, noted Nakasone. But such rewordings do not alter the essence of the matter, which is that the Japanese ruling circles are getting ready to place the achievements of the country's national scientific and technical research in the hands of those who are turning space into a site for the deployment of strike armaments.

The proponents of SDI in the Japanese Government are following the Washington administration in repeating the absurd and dangerous thesis that the war threat which exists in the form of an enormous quantity of nuclear warheads can supposedly be eliminated by creating new and even more sophisticated weapon systems.

Official Tokyo's intention to join the plans for the militarization of space which are being hatched across the ocean is meeting with resolute protests from opposition parties and the public at large. Japan's involvement in the ominous "star wars" program, stresses the AKAHATA newspaper, will place the country's scientific and technical potential at the service of forces which are drawing up plans for waging nuclear war.

DPRK PAPER CITED ON GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sincere Desire for Peace"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Aug -- The peace initiatives and proposals contained in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok once again convincingly demonstrated the Soviet Union's position aimed at curbing the arms race, lessening tension in the Asian-Pacific region, and developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation among states, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN stresses.

The U.S. buildup of military arsenals, including nuclear arsenals, and the American Administration's efforts to pull together a militarized "triangle" conisting of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee organ notes, jeopardize peace in the Far East. In his speech, M.S. Gorbachev, devoting attention to the situation in Korea, gave an assessment of its people's just struggle for the lessening of tension in the region and expresssd support for the DPRK Government's proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula. This demonstrates the Soviet Union's sincere desire for peace and its respect for the DPRK's national interests, and inspires all the Korean people, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV MEETS WITH DPRK TU CHIEF

PM081346 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] A meeting between AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee, who is visiting Moscow, was held in the Palace of Labor 6 August.

During the conversation, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, they exchanged briefings on topical tasks of the activities of USSR and DPRK trade unions. There was a discussion of questions of the further development of cooperation between trade unions from both countries and their work for the purpose of strengthening peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region.

The AUCCTU chairman confirmed Soviet working people's complete solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Korean people for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland. For his part, the chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee wished the Soviet workers and employees further successes in the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development.

V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Ties with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries Section, took part in the meeting.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH SPEAKS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Interviewed by Journalist

PM111121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Kabul August 10 TASS -- The undeclared war started against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialist and reactionary forces has imposed terrible suffering on the Afghan people, said Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He spoke in an interview to American journalist Philip Bonosky.

The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, people's militia, security forces, tribal militia, self-defense units and groups of the guards of the revolution -- our entire people, he stressed, are heorically fighting counter-revolutionary forces which make their way into Afghan territory from abroad.

At the same time, Najibullah emphasized, it should be said that the main condition for ensuring peace and security in the country is the termination of acts of interference and aggression from outside, the provision of international guarantees that they would never resumed, and the routing of the hired bands.

Certain progress has been achieved at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva conducted through the good offices of personal envoy of United Nations secretary general, Diego Cordovez. A number of problems remain unsolved however, Najibullah went on to say. The successful conclusion of the talks depends, above all, on the other side. As to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it conducts a principled policy of peace, good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence and exerts utmost efforts to ensure the success of the talks. We are prepared for national reconciliation and we are using every opportunity for this, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. In order to achieve this aim, we exert efforts to set up a commission for national reconciliation.

World peace has now been jeopardized by Washington's militaristic policy, Najibullah said in conclusions. It is only joint efforts of all peace forces that can avert the catastrophe. The Soviet Union's initiatives, specifically, for the ending of nuclear testing offer real basis for lessening tension. It is around these initiatives that all countries, peoples, organizations, all people who cherish peace, must rally their efforts. I am confident that the peaceful forces in the United States, that are linked inseparably with the world movement for peace and disarmament, can check the militaristic aspirations of imperialism and implement peoples' will for peace and security, Najibullah said.

Addresses Women's Plenum

PM081340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Most Important Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Aug -- Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has addressed the Sixth Afghan Democratic Women's Organization [ADWO] Central Council Plenum.

The most important tasks of the PDPA and the government under the present conditions, he pointed out, are to end the bloodshed and ensure conditions for creative labor. The Afghan leader emphasized the significance of the USSR'S peace-loving initiatives advanced in the Vladivostok speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union, he emphasized, pursues no aims in the DRA other than to render fraternal international assistance to the Afghan people.

Addressing the plenum participants, Najibullah pointed out that Afghan women take an active part in revolutionary transformations and defend the motherland with weapon in hand side by side with their fathers, brothers, and sons. The ADWO now has almost 60,000 members in its ranks. At the same time, Najibullah pointed out, measures that must be taken to further enlarge the organization and to involve women in self-defense detachments and groups of defenders of the revolution.

The DRA Constitution now being drafted, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary said, will enshrine the right of all Afghan women, irrespective of social and national origin, to elect and be elected to all the country's party and state organs. This principle is already being implemented in elections to local organs of power and government. The ADWO's leading organs will be given the right of legislative initiative in questions such as protection of the life and health of mother and child, women's working conditions, and their rights and duties.

In his speech Najibullah dwelt on questions of the struggle against illiteracy.

CORDOVEZ COMMENTS ON AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS

LD082144 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A regular session at the seventh round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, personal envoy of the U.N. secretary-general, ended today. The session had begun here on July 31.

At a meeting with journalists after the session, Mr Cordovez pointed out that the talks were of importance and centered on two main issues: a timetable and arrangements to monitor the observance of the terms of a settlement. Both issues are interconnected, and it is essential to remove mutual strong suspicions in order to solve the issues. Nevertheless, as compared with the atmosphere at the end of the previous session, the sides show more flexibility over fundamental issues. Mr Cordovez said he handed over new proposals which would be considered by the sides.

In answer to journalists' questions, he firmly denied the existence of any date for bringing home the contingent of Soviet troops. This problem, he said, includes not only a timetable but conditions as well. So, this is a very complex issue. But there is no deadlock, for discussion is going on.

From now on, according to Mr Cordovez, consultations will be held in the form of contacts through diplomatic channels, personal meetings or telephone conversations. The form of the talks on Geneva was more suitable in the stage of the elaboration of a draft agreement. Nevertheless, formally, the seventh round is not yet over.

GORBACHEV, SRV'S TRUONG CHINH EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD121218 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- A meeting was held between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of Vietnam's State Council.

Mikhail Gorbachev cordially congratulated Truong Chinh with his election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and wished him great successes in work at this high post.

The leaders of the two parties exchanged views on various aspects of the present-day international situation, and discussed the present state and prospects of the further development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Mikhail Gorbachev described the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress which marked a qualitatively new stage in the development of the Soviet state.

He stressed that at present, every communist, every Soviet person is striving to apply maximum effort to translating into life the tasks advanced by the congress, display creative initiative and persistence, and concentrate attention on overcoming difficulties and shortcomings.

The party regards this as an earnest of the success of the started restructuring of the entire life of the country. The familiarization with local conditions, including the trip to the Far Eastern regions, Mikhail Gorbachev observed, confirms the reality of the congress-planned programme of accelerating the social and economic development of the Soviet state.

The Soviet people know that by their conscientious work they are contributing to the consolidation of the economic and political might of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community.

Truong Chinh briefed Mikahil Gorbachev on the state of affairs in Vietnam and the course of preparations for the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Under the guidence of the Communist Party the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have achieved substantial success in building the material and technological basis of socialism, developing socialist culture and ensuring their homeland's reliable protection. At the same time the country is experiencing certain difficulties. The Vietnamese people are fully resolved to overcome them, the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee said. The Communist Party of Vietnam, rallying its ranks still closer together around the Central Committee, mobilizes the working people's energies and leads them confidently along the chosen path.

Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed once again that the Soviet Union will continue to support the Vietnamese people and give them the necessary assistance with performing the tasks facing them also in the future.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Truong Chinh spoke with satisfaction about the steady strengthening and development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They discussed additional measures to increaset the efficiency of trade, economic, scientific and technological relations between the USSR and SRV.

They declared the readiness of both countries to continue taking an active part in developing international socialist production cooperation and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Truong Chinh stressed the identity of the Soviet and Vietnamese views on the international situation. The prime issue, that of war and peace, requires a continued mobilization of all peace-minded and progressive forces to decisive efforts to prevent a nuclear war.

Both leaders expressed concern over the dangerous development of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. It was pointed out that the militarization and the aggravation of the military threat in that part of the world were beginning to gain dangerous momentum.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam oppose this development of events. They believe that the pooling of efforts of all the countries, as well as cooperation along with full respect for the right of each nation to live as it chooses and to independently resolve its problems in conditions of peace, are in line with their interests.

Truong Chinh fully supported the new Soviet initiatives put forward in the important Vladivostok speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, which are aimed at normalizing the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and including it in the overall process of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

He pointed out that the holding of an Asian-Pacific conference with the participation of all the parties concerned of the region would make a substantial contribution to the solution of this problem.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam, together with the fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, actively come out for the turning of South-East Asia into a zone of peace, good neighbourly relations and cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam reiterate their readiness for the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China which would be of much importance for the improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and for the consolidation of universal peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Truong Chinh emphasized the resolve of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam to further closely coordinate their actions in the internatiional arena in the interests of peace and socialism.

Truong Chinh invited Mikhail Gorbachev to pay an official friendly visit to Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed upon by the diplomatic channels.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, fraternity and cordiality.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOLLOWING STOPOVER

PM111529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Departure"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign affairs, left for Hanoi 10 August following a stopover in Moscow en route from Sofia.

He was accompanied to the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM SESSION OPENS IN FIJI

LD081357 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra August 8 TASS -- The South Pacific forum, an umbrella organization of 13 Pacific nations formed 15 years ago, opened its annual session is Suva, the capital of Fiji today. The top items on the agenda are the issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and New Caledonia's struggle for independence.

The first issue was discussed also at the forum's meeting last year, which worked out a treaty to proclaim the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. This time several participating countries intend to press for strengthening the treaty to include a ban on the passage of nuclear-powered ships and ships with nuclear weapons on board anywhere in the zone and a provision prohibiting the production of uranium there and its export from there.

These countries include Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands which are not going to ratify the treaty in its present form. It is feared, however, that the United States, whose ships ply the waters in this part of the Pacific, and, following its example, also London and Paris will refuse to sign protocols to the treaty, which guarantee its observance. The Suva session will also pay much attention to the matter of independence for New Caledonia. The meeting is expected to take a decision to ask the U.N. Decolonization Committee to take up the issue.

Communique Reported

LD111627 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra August 11 TASS -- Tass correspondent Alexey Voronin reports:

The 17th session of heads of the countries of the South Pacific forum ended today in the capital of Fiji, Suva. The participants in the forum that lasted for four days discussed topical questions of the further development of the economic and political cooperation and other forms of cooperation of countries and non-self-governing territories situated in the South Pacific. Particular attention was paid to questions of creating a nuclear-free zone in the area.

The final communique contains a resolute protest against nuclear testing and burial of any radioactive wastes in the ocean. The authors of the document criticized the policy of France which continued implementing a programme of nuclear weapon tests in the Mururoa Atoll.

The treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific endorsed by the South Pacific forum at its previous session promotes the strengthening of the security of the countries of the region, the communique says. The participants in the session expressed the hope that all nuclear powers will sign protocols to the treaty to ensure the observance of the non-nuclear status of the southern part of the Pacific. As is known, the Soviet Union and China declared in support of the treaty on non-nuclear zone. The communique reflected the fact that much attention at the session of the South Pacific forum was paid to the question of independence for New Caledonia, which remains an overseas territory of France. The participants in the meeting confirmed support for an early and peaceful transition of New Caledonia to independence and decided to ask the United Nations to have that question monitored by the world community. The session expressed profound concern over the worsening of the situation in South Africa and expressed indignation over the policy of the South African authorities with regard to the country's African population. The communique also expresses "disappointment and concern" over the United States' unwillingness to take into consideration the interests of insular countries of the region in the sphere of fisheries. The United States stubbornly refuses to pay out to countries of Oceania compensation for fish caught in their economic zones, the document says. It has been decided to hold the next session of the forum in Western Samoa in 1987.

BURMESE TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 7 AUG

PM111025 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Workers Organization of Burma headed by the organization's deputy chairman U (Chzhi Teyn) arrived in Moscow 7 August at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The Workers Organization of Burma delegates will visit industrial and agricultural enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, and Dushanbe and meet with workers, trade union activists, and leaders of trade union organizations.

ZHOLKVER ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN PACIFIC

OW081115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1120 GMT 4 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The analysis published recently by the Institute of International Affairs of the University of Indonesia in Jakarta shows the economic problems faced by many developing countries of Southeast Asia. They are suffering from unfair economic treatment by the United States and Japan, which are striving to have the prices of traditional export goods of these countries reduced.

The Jakarta Institute's report contains the following bitter remarks: Hundreds of thousands more workers have been thrown out on the street; national development is slowing down; serious social unrest and disorder are rampant -- this is the price the ASEAN countries must pay to ensure the well-being of the United States. It should be added, and the Indonesian scientists have also noted this, that the United States views the Asian-Pacific region as one of the main areas of operation for its military forces. Here, and above all else in the Philippines, on the Pacific islands of Micronesia, as well as in Japan, the largest U.S. Naval and air bases are stationed.

The Jakarta Institute report notes that during recent times the number of American war planes in the Pacific region has grown from 240 to 300, and will further increase with the stationing of two squadrons of F-16's which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

During the past year the number of the latest-type U.S. strike submarines deployed int the Pacific Ocean has increased from 8 to 13. The Indonesian scientists stress that all this is greatly increasing the risk of a nuclear conflict in the Pacific region.

The threat is not only clearly perceived by broad sections of society, but also by the governments of many states in the region. It just so happens that people are currently celebrating the anniversary of the declaration proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone. This decision was taken by 13 countries including Australia, New Zealand, and a series of island nations in the Pacific Ocean.

Washington, with obvious irritation, has been speaking out, and is continuing to speak out, against the intitiatives of the Pacific Ocean states. AFRIQUE-ASIE writes that this reaciton reflects Washington's fear that the antinuclear wave may engulf all of the Pacific region.

Let me remind you that our country, on the other hand, consistenly speaks out for strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. In Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladvivostok, important and constructive initiatives were outlined dealing with this problem, ranging from political settlement of a whole series of pressing problems in the region to the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, and including the creation of nuclear zones and the reduction of naval activities.

ANTI-U.S. FEELINGS GROWING IN PHILIPPINES

OW120519 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The largest U.S. bases are on the Philippines, and it is easy to understand the Filipinos who are protesting against this. Especially, since the recent fire on Clark Air Force Base. The presence of American military bases in our country, said Lorenzo Tanada, Philippines' elder statesman, creates an obvious threat to the existence of this nation. Tanada, who took part in the meetings of the commission to draw up the new Philippines Constitution, spoke out for the inclusion in the country's fundamental law of an article which would make the deployment of foreign military bases illegal. The special committee fo the Constitutional Commission supported Tanada's position.

Yesterday, large U.S. naval and air force detachments, including the famous battleship New Jersey, staged the largest military manuevers since the end of the Vietnam war in the immediate vicinity of the Cambodian border. Thai military detachments also participated in the manuevers.

It should be noted that U.S. naval and air force units are also concentrating in the Persian Gulf, which is adjacent to this region. Here, the American ships and planes are based primarily in Amman. The unceasing American maneuvers in this region are making the situation caused by the Iran-Iraq war even more tense.

GDR PROTESTS WEST BERLIN BORDER INCIDENTS

LD111834 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin August 11 TASS -- On the instructions of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the GDR ministry of Foreign Affairs made a resolute protest to the Senate of West Berlin over gross provocative actions that took place in the evening of August 9 of this year in the area of the check point at Friedrichstrasse.

The note of protest of the GDR Foreign Ministry published here says that a group of unidentified persons penetrated from West Berlin the GDR territory at a place where border alarms are situated, thus creating serious hazards for traffic through the check point and making gross provocations against frontier guards. An attack was made on frontier guards, also with the use of various objects hazardous for life and health. As a result of these actions, the gateway and border alarms of the check point were damaged.

On the instructions of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the GDR Foreign Ministry expresses a resolute protest against these criminal actions, to which the participants in the provocation apparently were prompted by a constant propaganda campaign directed aginst the GDR, the document says. This action was staged before the eyes of a great number of West Berlin policemen. It is only due to the restraint of GDR frontier guards that these provocations have not led to far-reaching and grave consequences.

The GDR Government insistently demands that West Berlin high officials punish those involved in these criminal actions and that the necessary measures be taken to put an end to such provocations for ever. The entire responsibility for the consequences of such provocations is borne by the West Berlin side. The document contains the demand of the GDR Government to the West Berlin Senate for the compensation for the damage caused.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW USSR COMMANDER IN GDR

LD111435 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, received here today Army General V. Belikov, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany.

In the course of the conversation, E. Honecker stressed that the German Democratic Republic will continue to do everything necessary in order to strengthen continually the indissoluble alliance with the USSR and the Soviet Army, and with other armies and participant states in the Warsaw Pact.

SUDAN'S AL-MAHDI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD112205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, arrived in Moscow on an official visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was met in Vnukovo Airport by Comrades Ryzhkov, Talyzin, and other officials.

Troops of the Moscow garrison formed a guard of honor at the airfield. The head of the guard of honor presented his report. The national anthem of the two countries were played.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi inspected the line-up of Soviet troops. Among the welcoming party were 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, Sudanese ambassador to the USSR, and the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of foreign countries accredited to the USSR. The solemn meeting ceremony ended with a march past of the guard of honor.

Dinner at Kremlin

LD112257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A dinner has been given on behalf of the Soviet Government in honor of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Sudanese Republic, in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. Present, together with Al-Mahdi, were officials accompanying him on his trip. At the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Ryzhkov; Vorotnikov; Demichev; Talyzin; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials. Speeches were made by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at the dinner. Their speeches were listened to with attention and met with applause. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Discussions With Ryzhkov

LD111839 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, who is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

In the course of the talks a detailed exchange of views was held on key international issues, the situation in Africa and the Middle East, Soviet-Sudanese relations.

The state of Soviet-Sudanese relations and prospects for their development were examined in the spirit of mutual understanding. Interest was expressed in a broadening of bilateral relations in various fields on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. There is understanding that measures will be taken for developing mutually beneficial trade-economic cooperation, broadening ties in the field of culture, education, health protection and sports. The wish was expressed for intensifying mutual exchange both along the government and public lines.

The attention of the Sudanese side was drawn to the Soviet country's constructive Soviet foreign policy under the conditions of a heightening of tensions in the world caused by the irresponsible policy of the militaristic circles of imperialism, to the Soviet Union's initiatives for preventing nuclear [words indistinct] curbing the arms race, non-militarizing outer space and improving the international situation. In that connection the fundamental significance was noted of the basic principles put forward by the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

The Sudanese side highly evaluated the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at strengthening international peace and security. Support was expressed for the fresh Soviet proposals aimed at improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and all over the world, which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward in Vladivostok on July 28, this year.

The sides at the talks condemned the policy of the imperialist forces aimed at kindling seats of tensions in various parts of the world and declared for intensifying the collective search for a political settlement of conflict situations.

In examining the Middle East situation, both sides pointed out that the main responsibility for the sharpening of the situation in that region is borne by Israel and its patrons. A comprehensive and just Middle East settlement can be achieved on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, exercise of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

Not separate accords, but the holding of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, would serve towards the speediest attainment of these aims. A real change in that direction can be achieved only by starting active preparatory work for the convocation of such a conference.

Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's principled and consistent support for the Arab peoples' just struggle for their legitimate rights.

An exchange of views on the situation on the African Continent occupied an important place at the talks. Nikolay Ryzhkov reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable solidarity with the efforts of the African countries directed at strengthening their national indpendence and sovereignty.

It was stressed that Africa's economic problems are inseparable from the political climate and the situation on the continent. The turning of that region into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases would meet the best interests of the African peoples.

The sides strongly condemned the policy of the racist Pretoria regime, which launches, with the support of international imperialism, direct acts of aggression against the independent neighbour countries, continues the unlawful occupation of Namibia and pursues a repressive home policy.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pointed out with satisfaction the identity of their stands on many international issues, the usefulness of the talks held, and expressed confidence that they would give a fresh impetus to strengthening the relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan in various fields.

SUDANESE OFFICIAL OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

LD111657 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum August 11 TASS -- Sudan is pursuing a policy of nonalignment on the international scene and welcoming the efforts of the countries seeking the development of relations with our country on the basis of equality, Muhammed Yasin, a member of the Supreme Council of Sudan and chairman of the Commission on Inter-Arab Affairs, said in an interview to the Khartoum newspaper AL-USBUA'. He stressed that the government of the country wanted a lasting and fair peace in the Middle East and supported the lawful rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state, viewing the Palestinian problem as the problem of the entire Arab nation and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Government and people of Sudan, the member of the Supreme Governing body of the country said, are also seriously worried by continued hostilities on the Iranian-Iraqi front, which are sapping the economic and human resources of the antagonists. We are welcoming and supporting the initiatives aimed at ending this gory war, in the continuation of which only the forces of imperialism and Zionism have a stake, he stressed.

HELSINKI: DELEGATION SELECTED FOR ISRAELI TALKS

LD071623 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has appointed a 2-man delegation for the talks with Israel in Helsinki. The delegation will be headed by (?Genrikh Plikhin) counsellor in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Department. He has worked as consul in Finland previously.

THe Soviet Union and Israel are to begin discussing the warming up of their diplomatic relations in Helsinki in just over a week's time. The 2-day meeting will concentrate on consular matters only and the Soviet Union stresses that the meeting will not alter the two countries' political relations. The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel after the Middle East war in 1967.

ACTIVITIES FOR CHERNOBYL RECOVERY CONTINUE

Further on Ryzhkov, Chebrikov Tour

PM111325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visiting Rayons in Kiev and Gomel Oblasts"]

[Text] On 8-9 August N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, visited a number of rayons in Kiev and Gomel Oblasts and the Chernobyl AES zone.

They visited the nuclear power station's operational area [promyshlennaya ploshadka] and acquainted themselves with the work to close off [konservatsiya] and entomb the damaged reactor, decontaminate the station buildings, equipment, and site, and prepare for the startup of the first and second power units which are on standby [v rezerve]. These and other matters pertaining to the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, above all to ensuring reliable, long-term protection of the water resources of the Dnepr basin against pollution, were examined at a conference in Chernobyl attended by the members of the government commission headed by G.G. Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was also attended by leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Government, and party and soviet bodies in Kiev Oblast, and by specialists. It was noted that the implementation of the vigorous, large-scale measures had brought about a rapid improvement in the situation at the AES and the adjoining zone. The work is well organized and wide ranging. Many ministries, scientific, design, and planning organizations, a large number of labor collectives, and military subunits are contributing to it. At the same time, attention was drawn to shortcomings in the aforementioned operations, to the need to raise the pace and improve the quality of the work and to make more efficient use of allocated resources. The conference talked of the high demands levied and the constant attention displayed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in relation to all matters concerning the organization of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and pertaining to the social and consumer arrangements made for the evacuees. The state is providing everything necessary for this. The main task is to use the most effective planning, design, scientific, and technical ideas to improve the standard of construction and other work and thereby get all economic activities in the Chernobyl AES area back to normal more quickly. Special emphasis was placed on the fundamental significance of strict fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decisions on questions connected with the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Party and soviet organizations have a big part to play and a great responsibility in all this. A conference at Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom examined matters relating to the construction of social, cultural, and economic facilities for te evacuated rural population of part of the oblast's southern rayons adjoining the Chernobyl AES zone. It was noted that the construction of apartment blocks for the new arrivals is in full swing; they have all been assigned employment and have been located as entire farm units primarily in areas where there are manpower problems. During the August-October period all evacuated families will be provided with well-appointed housing.

The conferences were addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov.

Familiarizing themselves with working people's living conditions in areas near the AES, N.I. Ryzhkov and V.M. Chebrikov visited the Zeleny Mys tour-of-duty settlement which is being built for the nuclear power station's operations personnel and construction workers. They talked with working people and inquired about their everyday life and the organization of catering and medical services. In the settlements of Zdvizhenka and Ternopolskiy in Kiev Oblast and Kirovo and Staraya Buda in Gomel Oblast, where hundreds of comfortable, modern apartment blocks have been or are being constructed for the rural evacuees, there were conversations with the newcomers and with construction workers who have come from various parts of both republics to help. The talk was of the day-to-day activity of the rural working people who have actively joined in the work in their new surroundings and of the vitality of socialist society and advantages of our Soviet way of life in which no one is left without support at a difficult time. The meeting participants expressed cordial gratitude to the party and government for their concern.

Prompt, on-the-spot measures have been taken on questions requiring a decision.

N.I. Ryzhkov and V.M. Chebrikov were accompanied on the trip to Chernobyl AES and around Kiev and Gomel Oblasts by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.G. Yevtukh, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Party Obkom; A.S. Kamay, first secretary of Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; I.S. Plyushch, chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom; A.A. Grakhovskiy, chairman of Gomel Oblispolkom, and A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification.

Visit by Ukraine's Lyashko

AU111413 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Aug 86 p I

[RATAU report: "A Visit to the Chernobyl AES Area"]

[Text] A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, recently visited the area of the Chernobyl AES.

In Chernobyl, a conversation was held in the headquarters of the government commission headed by G.G. Vedernikov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The progress was discussed in taking measures to eliminate the effects of the accident both at the station and in the area adjacent to it.

A.P. Lyashko familiarized himself with the progress made in the construction of Zelenyy Mys watch-shift settlement [vakhtovoy poselok]. The enterprise collectives of the Ukrainian Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance are building a road to the settlement. The outlines of the future settlement for the personnel running the AES are already visible. In conversation with the workers, specialists, and planners, issues were discussed concerning haste in construction, the well-timed issue of plan documentation, and the simultaneous accomplishment of social tasks. The attention of economic leaders, as well as of party and trade union organizations, was called to the need to provide normal conditions for the fruitful work of builders and AES toilers provisionally accommodated in river boats, to reliably supply them with water, with transport and communications services, and to improve cultural services.

At Sukachi village, Ivankovskiy Rayon, representatives from Kirovograd Oblast are building a settlement for workers evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone. Of the 180 houses, 52 are ready. The builders have assured that the rest will be finished on time. The wish was expressed that premises also be commissioned and properly furnished for the village soviet, post office, medical center, a store, and other social and service facilities. The Council of Ministers chairman also visited Kiev builders who are completing 250 farmsteads at Zdvizhevka village in Borodyanskiy Rayon for Chernobyl kolkhoz farmers. On his oblast tour, A.P. Lyashko was accompanied by G.I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary.

Transformers for AES

LD120135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Six power transformers have been sent ahead of schedule to Chernobyl AES by the Tolyatti Electric Machinery works collective of the Transformator Association, and some are already on line. Today the Tolyatti workers are working on the latest order for Chernobyl: another two transformers. [passage omitted]

Fund Contributions

LD111056 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Application saying "please accept my modest donation to the fund for overcoming the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station" have become usual at most savings banks, branches of the State Bank and post offices across the Soviet Union.

"Money orders started coming in from people right on the day after the announcement of what had happened in Chernobyl," a TASS correspondent was told by Viktor Dementsev, chairman of the board of the State Bank of the USSR.

"Some were addressed to the Soviet Peace Fund, the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and various government organizations. Many donors, however, remitted their money not to any specific address but simply wrote 'to the Chernobyl Aid fund'. It was for such donations that special account 904 has been opened at the State Bank of the USSR."

"People are also bringing in jewelry and other articles from precious metals as well as cash," Dementsev said. "Many factories and organizations are also remitting money," he added.

"The donations, ranging from several roubles to tens of thousands of roubles, are coming in from individuals, families, worker collectives, school-children, college students, people living in the same house or street, party veterans, war veterans and retire workers," Dementsev said.

"They are contributing their one- or two-day wages, bonuses, pensions, royalties and money earned at subbotniks (voluntary work on days off for the benefit of the nation). What matters really is not the size of donations but the fact that many Soviet people as well as foreigners have not remained indifferent to others' misfortune."

"By today, over 475 million roubles (some 700 million dollars by the official exchange rate) have been remitted to account 904," Dementsev said.

PRAVDA TEXT OF GORBACHEV 31 JUL KHABAROVSK SPEECH

PM051131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 pp 1,2

["Restructuring Is Urgent, It Concerns Each and Every One. M.S. Gorbachev's Speech at the 31 July 1986 Conference of the Khabarovsk Kray Party Organization Aktiv"]

[Text] Dear comrades, I would like heartily to greet you, the aktiv of the Khabarovsk Kray party organization, on behalf of the party's Central Committee. [applause]

With our meeting today my trip to the Far East ends. It has been short, because for a region like this 7 days -- even for just two administrative regions in this extensive kray -- is not enough. What can one say? That's the way it is. But all the same, it has been both useful and substantive, full of many meetings and conversations and exchanges of views, and from that point of view I can say that I am satisfied with my trip to the Far East. I have spent these days in the Far East with great interest and I think to the great benefit of the cause. There have been many meetings and conversations -- in Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovsk.

New ideas and considerations are springing up regarding the realization of our plans, both throughout the country as a whole and in its specific regions. But above all I would like to say that everything we have seen and heard over the last few days confirms once again that the Soviet people have welcomed with profound satisfaction -- and I would even say their hearts and souls -- the measures outlined by the party and they have actively responded to the adopted decisions, and I have not seen one case or met with a single fact to make me express a negative judgement of what the party has done after the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee last year and what it is doing following the 27th Congress of our party. This is, comrades, the most important and main political conclusion which I have drawn on the results of my stay in the Far East, because the fact that our people connect their hopes and plans with the decisions of the party congress and the party's policy formulated at this congress, and reckon that the implementation of the course worked out by the party congress will have an enormous influence on the fate of our country -- and that means on our whole society, on the work collective, on every family and every person.

So we have been able to propose, on the basis of a profound, serious, responsible, scientific analysis of the realities of our society, a policy which the people have adopted as their own. That is, comrades, a great matter. And it is an important prerequisite for us to be able to secure a further galvanization of all forces in society, the whole potential, the political and intellectual potential of our society. Neither the working class, nor the peasants, nor the technical nor creative intelligentsia -- nobody wants to live in the old way any more, to tolerate and reconcile themselves to what has been obsolete, which is holding back our movement, which is blackening and darkening our conditions, our life, our socialist system. Whatever happens, already you and I can no longer live in the old way. This is obvious. And in that sense, we can say that we have taken a definite step toward acceleration. There is the danger that this first step may already be taken as success, as if we have got the whole situation under control. I talked about that in Vladivostok.

I want to say it again in Khabarovsk. If we came to such a conclusion we would be making a big mistake, we would be deluded. What has been achieved cannot satisfy us yet, to any extent whatsoever. [paragraph continues]

One ought never to flatter oneself with what has been accomplished, at all. We should all learn that lesson well, the lesson of the previous 2 decades, at least. And now it is particularly dangerous. So far there have been no profound qualitative changes, which would consolidate the trend toward accelerated growth. In sum, comrades, we have great, intensive work ahead of us; to speak frankly, the main thing still lies ahead; the party activists of our country, and the whole party, must understand that well. I think that the party activists of the Khabarovsk Kray party organization also understand this well. (applause)

The increase in economic potential must proceed simultaneously, and in close connection, with a wide-scale improvement in planning, management, in the style of management, with a search for new ways and methods of developing production. Nobody, not only in Khabarovsk, but also in Moscow, in the ministries, in Gosplan, in the government and in the Politburo, has any ready-made solutions for putting into effect the task of acceleration. We must learn as we go along, by solving new tasks. And we must not be afraid of advancing boldly, taking on responsibility, and taking risks. We will carry out the restructuring on the march, as they say, during the active solution of economic and social tasks. Recently, I have frequently talked about restructuring, here, in Vladivostok, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, with you; I have touched upon this issue in almost every conversation. Perhaps some people will ask: Are we not starting to repeat ourselves? Are we not becoming importunate in this respect? No, comrades. I repeat, no. We are not doing this by accident. This arrangement is dictated by the very logic of our development, by vital necessity. After all, it is a question of exceptionally serious and important processes for the country. Too much depends on the success of restructuring to allow even the slightest slackening of attention to it.

Recall what energy and what vigor our party showed in the implementation of transformations at turning points of our socialist history; how many speeches and articles Vladimir Ilich Lenin dedicated to explaining new approaches to the construction of socialism, and the new economic policy when the question of the need for introducing it arose and to the restructuring of state work at a new stage. The same may be said about the party's approach to the solution of tasks in the years of the first five-year-plans and in the postwar formation and development of the national economy. The question today is of transformations on no lesser a scale. The current restructuring embraces not only the economy but all other facets of the public life: social relations, the political system, the spiritual and ideological sphere, and the style and the methods of the work of the party and of all our cadres. Restructuring is a capacious word. I would equate the word restructuring with the word revolution. Our transformations, the reforms mapped out in the decisions of the April plenum of the Party's Central Committee and of the 27th CPSU Congress are a real revolution in the entire system of social relations, in the hearts and minds of people, in the psychology and understanding of the modern period and, first of all, of the tasks engendered by rapid scientific and technical progress. There is, in the CPSU and in the country as a whole, a unanimous understanding: We must seek the answers to the questions posed by life not beyond the boundaries of socialism but within the framework of our system, revealing the potential of the planned economy, socialist democracy, culture and the human factor and taking for support on the live creative work of our people. Certain people in the West do not like this. They lie in wait for something that would mean a deviation from socialism, that we would go cap in hand to capitalism and would borrow its methods. We are receiving much so-called advice from abroad as to how and where we are to go further. There are provocative programs of various kinds being broadcast, and articles are being published aiming at casting a shadow over the changes taking place in our country and to drive a wedge between the party leadership and the people. Such unseemly attempts are doomed to failure. The interests of party and the people are unseparable, and our choice and political course is firm and unshakable. In this main point the people and the party are united. [paragraph continues]

But we cannot allow archaic dogmas to dim our eyes, become an obstacle to our progress, hinder the creative development of the theory and its implementation in this specific historical stage through which our society is passing. We cannot tolerate this either. I mention this for the added reason that there are among us, of course, people who have difficulty grasping the word restructuring and sometimes have difficulty even pronouncing it. In this process of renewal they often see something other than what it in fact contains; they see almost a shaking of our foundations, almost a renunciation of our principles. Our political line is aimed at fully opening up the potential capabilities and advantages of the socialist system, at removing all the barriers and all the obstacles on the path of our movement ahead, and at giving range to the factors of social progress.

And there is something else I would like to talk about. The further we proceed into the restructuring, the more the complexity of the task is revealed. The tremendous scale and volume of the work ahead is coming to light more fully, and it is becoming clearer to what extent many conceptions of the economy and management, of social issues of the state system and democracy, of upbringing and education, and of ethical demands, still lag behind today's requirements and tasks and all the more so behind the tasks of further development. We have to remove layer by layer the problems which have accumulated in all spheres of social life and free ourselves of what is obsolete, opting boldly for creative decisions.

The Central Committee realizes that a great deal of effort and much time will be needed for this, but to be slow, and even more so, to be inactive in such a situation, is impermissible. That is why again and again we come back to the need for a comprehensive restructuring, and we shall continue to do so until we have ensured a radical shift, above all in the thinking of our management cadres, but also in the thinking and psychology of all workers and the entire society. Incidentally, and this has been confirmed yet again here on Far Eastern soil, our Soviet people are solidly behind the restructuring and they are most of all alarmed -- in the many letters I receive and in the meetings I have had here -- in case we should allow the pace to slacken in any area; that is what worries them. Thus the working people support the restructuring and that is a very favorable situation for the party and for our cadres, comrades. (applause)

The expertise which is already available confirms -- and I have seen much of this here in your region -- that the process of restructuring must take place simultaneously from above and from below. All levels of management must be involved, all sections of political and state leadership, and must lock in with the restructuring in production collectives.

Sometimes people ask: Well, what is this strange thing, this restructuring, how are we to understand it? "What do you eat it with," this restructuring? Well, we're all "for it" -- many say this openly -- but we don't know what to do. We, in the Central Committee, in the Politburo, think that everybody must begin this restructuring, this entire work on restructuring, with themselves; by determining their civic positions; by intensifying their political and labor activity; by increasing their responsibility for the job entrusted to them and the end-results.

I think this must be quite clear and simple. Simple common sense suggests it: What everybody must do is not motion somewhere, upwards or downwards, or to the side, to the right or to the left, but set themselves, first of all, the task: To do everything according to their conscience, with great responsibility, answering to themselves, to their own conscience, and to the people.

If this is done, all this reorganization will happen, comrades. Nobody can, nobody must, remain on the sidelines of the process of the acceleration of society's social and economic development, but it is not just this aspect that restructuring touches upon. [paragraph continues]

Restructuring intends to create the sort of atmosphere in society which will spur people to overcome the accumulated inertia and indifference, to rid themselves of everything in work and life which does not correspond to the principles of socialism, our conception of the world and way of life. Speaking frankly, there is plenty of work to be done here, and in the given instance, each must look primarily at himself, comrades -- whether in the Politburo or in the primary party organization -- and everybody must specifically try to take himself in hand. There are some things we have got used to, in the years that have passed -- in a situation of insufficient criticism, openness, responsibility -- to things which overall do not respond to the principles of socialism. In this number I refer here to ordinary workers, and our officials. Both the former and the latter must shake off the accumulated "layer of clinging shellfish," cleanse themselves, so to speak. And the party committees must actively help this process. (applause)

We are implementing this restructuring in a difficult and tense international situation. Imperialism is continuing to spin the fly wheels of the arms race. Therefore we must strengthen our own defense, and this demands no small amount of resources and effort. From this point of view, too, acceleration is vitally necessary.

From all points of view there is only one answer: It is necessary to carry out this restructuring persistently.

It is for this reason that the June plenum of the Central Committee was mainly necessary, comrades. It made it possible for us to start on an important stage of post-congress work, and gave it more dynamism, push [nastupatelnost], efficiency and solidity. In our country, with its planned economy, its particular system of economic management, a country where the party is the ruler, a lot of things depend, and to a decisive extent, on how the party acts, on how its cadres work, and first and foremost the party aktiv. They -- the cadres, our party aktiv -- must keep everything in sight, must generate new ideas, work out new approaches, and be at the head of the nationwide struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the party congress. I would use a good word from the history of our party, applying it to our current situation and to the place and role of our cadres and party aktiv: They are today the commissars of the present stage of the struggle for the development of socialism. (applause)

All must work harder. I emphasize that, comrades -- all: Those who are involved with production, and those who are involved with science, management, organizational or political work. We must now investigate, with regard to each industry and each enterprise, what needs to be done concretely to get scientific-technical progress moving and provide for the qualitative aspect of acceleration. For the key task, after all, is the economy: Transferring it onto a new track, onto accelerated rates, onto qualitatively new approaches. This will have enormous political social and other consequences.

In the practice and the activity of the party in past years there is much that is good. That has to be taken into account. But, comrades, the times and the tasks are now quite different. There will be no move forward if we seek the answers to new questions in the economy and in technology by looking to the experience of the thirties, forties, fifties or even sixties and seventies. This is a different time, with different demands and different requirements; but the possibilities are also different. That is something that we must all assimilate thoroughly.

Today I am trying to sharpen your attention to scientific-technical progress and to the introduction of the latest technologies and of new mechanisms of economic management. They produce the highest economic effect compared with other measures. The costs of introducing new technologies are recouped as a rule in 1 year or 1 and 1/2 years at most, while those of simple expansion of production on the same technical basis, with the same technology at the same level are only recovered in 5 to 7 years. [paragraph continues]

That is why the battle is being fought on the technological front all over the world: Because technology greatly accelerates the rates of movement of any society, raises labor productivity and gives an enormous and rapid yield.

We, comrades -- I said this at the June plenum and I hope you took good note of it -- made a serious mistake when, in our scientific-technical policy, we took our bearings, in many branches of industry on a mediocre technological level, on a repetition of the very same solutions, and built in old technology into our new plans for new enterprises. And often, while they were still being built under the conditions of our long drawn-out construction [dolgostroy], the equipment was already becoming obsolescent. Thus we were widening the lag gap. That was a serious error.

We must now rectify it radically: I have said this openly and forthrightly to the party and people, and I do not want to repeat myself. Ministries, departments and enterprises are now completing their work to formulate more precisely their plans for technical reequipping for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

We have made all ministries review everything: All technical projects both for new enterprises and, especially, modernization schemes; and we have made them halt the implementation of everything that is not in line with the present level. For if we now start implementing projects which embody a lagging behind and proceed to build them, just imagine what this will mean: We will be storing up a lag of 15, 20, or 25 years. There will be no breakthrough. We must hold out for 1 or 2 years, and in our Soviet machine-building carry out the major measures which we have outlined, involving the introduction of new equipment and new technology, and then implement these projects. But the work of ministries at the top must be backed up by work by our local-level cadres and party organizations. Some people, proceeding on the basis of their narrow problems and their understanding of just their own enterprises, rely on halfway solutions. Comrades, we must end this delusion.

For example, if we were to install in light industry the equipment we are producing today (of course, not all of it is bad, but a large proportion of it is), then the sewn goods production and other light industry sectors would score productivity and quality growth of 3, 4, 5, or up to 10 percent. But if we introduce the new equipment for the manufacture of which we are now creating a basis at our works, this will enable us at the same enterprises, within the same walls and with the same numerical strengthens of labor collectives to create a minimum growth of 30, 40 or 50 percent. That is the meaning of choosing the correct direction in technical policy. Pay attention to this.

We must aim for fundamental modernization, and if certain projects have become obsolete they must be reviewed or halted altogether. We have said to ministers that they must go about the in-depth intensification of production. We must seriously correct those drawn to the old technology and the old methods, and if this does not work, if people demonstrate stubbornness and diehard tenacity and cannot be budged or pulled out of this entrenched adherence to yesterday's ideas, you see, we shall have to part company with them: Let them sit in this entrenchment shooting at all and sundry, and the country will move forward. Let me say bluntly what our view, the view of the Politburo, is: Those imbued with ideas of living at other's expense, whining all the time that they lack this and they lack that, and give them this and give them that and the construction workers and all others are to blame, and objective factors prevent them from working better -- they must make way for new cadres who understand the commandment of the time and are ready to take this enormous responsibility upon their shoulders.

In this 5-Year Plan period we will get machine building going strongly. But we shall feel the results of this in some cases 2 or 3 years from now and in other cases 3 to 4 years from now. Here, as they say, there are no shortcuts.

We must improve production activity through detailed, considered organizational and technical decisions, through the utilization of closely available reserves and possibilities.

I have visited your enterprises, and here, as in the industry of other areas of the country, there can be seen immense reserves which so far remain untapped. I have understood better that you, too, have quite a few difficulties and that you need to be helped. At present the Government and the State Planning Committee are drawing up a draft decision on measures for the comprehensive development of the productive forces of the Far Eastern economic region.

In nonferrous metallurgy and in the timber and fishing industry of the Far East a fuller and more comprehensive utilization of the raw materials base through the development of supplementary processing production plants is envisaged. Measures to strengthen the thermal power engineer base, to further develop the transport system -- of railways, roads, ports, river and aviation transport -- are being mapped out.

It is envisaged that the capacities of the building organizations will be built up. I would say that this in fact will to a considerable extent determine the pace of transformation of the Far East. Paramount attention in the draft will be devoted to the social sphere.

An increase and development of the pace and scale of housing construction, of children's preschool institutions, hospitals, outpatients departments, polyclinics, and schools must be provided for.

Immense funds are planned to be spent for the implementation of the measures provided for by the draft. But it needs to be said before hand, comrades, that if there is no organizational work to fulfill the decision, then its fate will be the same as that of the previous ones, which, incidentally, were passed by your very requests. The unsatisfactory state of affairs at many sections is connected precisely with the bad implementation of the measures mapped out and with the unsatisfactory utilization of reserves and existing possibilities. The aktiv should study the economy better, analyze phenomena and facts more deeply, in a modern fashion.

Your kray is a most important industrial region of the Far East. Its material-technical potential is considerable. In your kray the level of training of cadres is high. Almost 40 percent of those occupied in the national economy have a higher and secondary specialized education. Over half of the professionally qualified specialists have been educated as engineers and technicians. The kray is rich in natural resources. It is therefore all the greater a pity that much of this has not been duly put to the service of economic and social progress.

Concentrated in the kray are enterprises representing many branches of mechanized engineering. Such priority fields as machine tool building, the electrotechnical industry, power, and heavy mechanical engineering are being developed.

The country is obtaining from you highly productive automatic capstan lathes [tokarno-revolvernyy avtomat], technological equipment for foundry work, diesels, diesel generators and various cranes which are in great demand. The power transformers and various cable products produced in the kray satisfy almost entirely the demands for this output of the area, and of the Far East as a whole.

But the achievement of the high levels planned, the line taken towards intensification demands more: [paragraph continues]

It demands acceleration. And this means that shortcomings cannot be tolerated. It is not right that a large part of new automatic lines and machine tools should be sent to equip newly commissioned enterprises and production facilities, and less to replace the existing stock. At the end of the 5-Year Plan period the coefficient of the renewal of equipment had gone down, and the coefficient of its removal [vybytiye] from 3.7 to 3.5. All this could not fail to have its effects on the results of the 5-Year Plan period. The growth of production lags behind the rates of the growth of the fixed production assets. The increment in the fixed assets in the 11th 5-Year-Plan period was 1.4 times, but the capital productivity fell by 14 percent. Just work out the effect for the country from such a way of using the more powerful potential which the Khabarovsk people have at their disposal.

The proportion of goods of the highest category of quality fell as a whole in the kray's industry in the 11th 5-Year-Plan period. The economic planners got used to the idea that the consumers had nowhere else to go, so they would take it. But what about their conscience in such a case? And the fact that the country needs more economic, more reliable goods, of higher quality? For 10 or 15 years many have been aiming for the same output using the same methods? And that is all.

I will tell you straight: In such a case the leaders must not receive a salary because all this is done by the workers. The director, the entire administrative staff of any enterprises, first and foremost are responsible to the country for satisfying the demands for ever more new, economic, reliable output, answering to the highest demands. That is where his responsibility lies. Facilities are not mastered on time and are not fully used.

This relates to 70 percent of industrial projects which have been introduced or reconstructed over 10 years.

That is, all new fixed assets, which are 10 years old -- let me use that period for the sake of argument -- are actually being badly utilized. And the old ones, because they have been worn out, provide no productivity, and therefore no quality, they are constantly being repaired, there is overexpenditure of labor and resources for repair work, stoppages. How can progress be made in this way? How can acceleration be achieved? Is it really possible by such methods?

Now yesterday we were at an exhibition, and I asked about the percentage of utilization of automatic lines. Apparently, 50 percent. It is automatic lines which are to provide us with labor productivity: They are utilized to the extent of 50 percent. But where are our cadres then? Where then is the party outlook and supervision, which, you know, should not allow the conscience of certain leaders to fall asleep?

In 1975, that is 10, more, years ago -- the Bikin knitted products factory was put into production. But even 10 years later, its capacities are only 40 percent utilized. This means that our money is lying there as dead capital. The planned number of workers is 1,240 people: 520 people -- 40 percent -- are employed at the enterprises. The basic explanation for the poor work of the factory is the lack of manpower and specialists. But the question arises: Does that mean that this issue has only just now become clear? It was surely clear at that time also. This means that a plan should have been developed which would have foreseen both the creation of capacities and the development of certain social prerequisites. What kind of economy is this? This is not economy. It is economy inside-out, an insult to economy. They reduced the price of the project by chopping from it all expenditures for the development of the nonproductive sphere. But without this nonproductive sphere, the productive sphere is dead. That is what immobilization means.

Is it really the case that this situation was not clear from the outset to local bodies and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry. In the Khabarovsk Vostok sewing association, the utilization of capacities comprises a little more than 50 percent.

What is the use of all this, comrades? At the present time, with the tasks which have appeared so acutely before us, to utilize the already existing potential in such a way! After all, even if we were only to put it into circulation we would already have acceleration.

Many questions have yet to be resolved in capital construction. During the 11th 5-year period the lag behind the plan for the completion of capital works amounted to almost R1.5 billion, or 21 percent. The yearly plan for the utilization of capital investment and for construction and installation work was not once fulfilled. And the problem of the scattering of forces and funds: There are thousands of projects at the construction stage in the kray at the moment, as a result of which there is over R1.1 billion of uncompleted building work.

The kray's construction organizations are not working smoothly and many facilities are commissioned for operation in the second half-year. For example, according to the results for the first 6 months of 1986, only 16 percent of the year's capital works plan had been completed. This, of course, is unfit practice, it has long been condemned and the consequences of such "management" are well known -- both economic and social, we all understand this very well.

Let us take issues connected with the development of agriculture. The Central Committee is concerned that you are increasing the strain on state resources from year to year. You make demands on the center and otherwise do not full your plans and commissions for the state, although these commissions are covered by the allocations of a great deal of capital investment and material and technical resources to the kray. Over 5 years of work, the level of the state grant has risen.

Just yesterday we were talking in the Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz. At the Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz itself things are going fine -- productivity and harvests are high and profits are good. However, all the managers from the neighboring sovkhozes were there and in some of those farms things are quite different: heavy losses, low milk yields and poor harvests. Just imagine, if all the sovkhozes produced as much milk as the Krasnorechenskiy farm there would be twice as much locally produced milk. Is it possible that the kray's powerful industry and its enormous economy cannot help such a small agricultural sector, with a total of only 275,000 hectares of arable land. After all, it is all consumed inside the kray. What is there to prevent this? Parasitism. They'll give us some, they'll send us some. If everybody started thinking and acting that way, we would not get very far. Of course, you will not meet your needs fully, but to present matters in such a way as to justify economic mismanagement in the agrarian sector, which is directly linked with the satisfaction of working people's needs is impermissible.

Comrades, there must be more energetic restructuring in the management of the enterprises and party organizations of the agro-industrial complex, and good conditions have now been established for the development of this complex -- possibly the most favorable conditions, compared to other sectors of the national economy. I would like to touch especially on the services sphere and the production of consumer goods. This is directly linked with the social policy of the party, with the activation of the human factor -- that is, with the thing to which the congress attached primary importance.

As you know, recently serious measures have been adopted to stimulate growth in the production of consumer goods, and not only at specialized enterprises, but at virtually all works and factories, including those of the defense sector. [paragraph continues]

But the situation remains tense. Serious exertions are required to relieve this tension and ensure a normal turnover of cash and goods.

What we heard in Komsomolsk-na-Amure grieves us -- I can frankly say -- and even evokes indignation, for many matters could be resolved by the efforts of the kray, or even the town. But they are not being resolved. This is no trifling matter, comrades. It is a matter of that same daily life of the working class which affects both labor productivity, and the public mood. Incidentally, the townsfolk themselves offer their services, saying that they are prepared to take part if the municipal authorities set about this work to ennoble the town and the recreation area, and resolve other matters, or participate in housing construction.

Now every region and every republic has been allocated a set amount of capital investment. We said at the June plenum: Ensure the 5-year plan with the smallest volume of capital investment, and use the funds thus released to develop the social sphere, housing, and so on. People in Chelyabinsk have already examined these issues and it turned out that it is possible to divert 10 percent from industrial construction to living accommodations, to building establishments for children. And now they have got down to it and are solving this task.

This is one approach. But here is another, which we saw in Komsomolsk-na-Amure: Powerful ministries, powerful collectives, high concentration of working class, and yet housing can be obtained only after 10 to 15 years. However good the leaders may be -- perhaps they are even present here, and, on the whole, I feel that they are good and competent people -- but if this is how social problems are being solved in this fashion at these enterprises, my respect for them drops right away. If economic leaders forget the social sphere and put it at the tail end of everything, then I am frankly saying that all our plans will be doomed. And all the latest funds, all flexible production and robotized production facilities and machining centers with numerical programmable control and so on, all this will be dead. So you have to draw conclusions, and one has to rectify this without delay.

Yesterday we visited your exhibition of how the kray will develop in the 12th 5-Year-Plan period. It appears that, during the 11th 5-Year-Plan period, housing construction in your kray remained at the 10th 5-year period level, without any growth. Strange. Everything else grew, and yet housing remained at the same level. Construction of children's preschool institutions, medical service projects, and so on, even fell. What kind of policy is this, comrades?

Generally speaking, the social sphere must occupy a fitting position in the work of the kray party organization and all leading cadres in the national economy. Unless this is done, we will not solve the problem of the Far East's further development. Even what has been created so far is largely unutilized. What is the point of developing new capacities if the matter of social development in this region is to be conducted in such a laggardly way? We will help Somsomolsk-na-Amure in certain things; we must return to some questions and help the city. But the main solution still lies in your hands, comrades.

I would like to say a few things about the services sphere.

It is not right, comrades, that the services available to people in Khabarovsk as regards housing repairs and construction, footwear repairs, furniture making, and so on, should be 2-3 times less than in the RSFSR as a whole. Where are the soviets? This is their vital task, the vital task of economic managers. Many economic cadres act correctly when they create opportunities at their enterprises to develop the services sphere, and thus they set up a stable labor collective, people are in a better mood, and they devote their energy to production. One does not have to be a great politician to understand this.

And much initiative and self-motivated action could be displayed as regards alleviating domestic work, developing tourism, and creating a base for sports, leisure, and the cultural sphere. The kray provides enormous and unique opportunities for this. All these questions, comrades, must be tackled thoroughly both in Maritime Kray and Khabarovsk Kray, and the treatment of the service sphere as something secondary, something derivative, must be resolutely ended. The 27th CPSU Congress advocated the pursuit of a strong social policy. Through it we must galvanize the entire human factor, and thereby bring into action the huge potential which our country and our society command. Then we will go forward, then there will be acceleration. That is the demand put forward by the congress for this condition of restructuring. It is the sacred task of party, local soviet and economic leaders of all ranks.

Well, and another thing: A large number of industrial enterprises here is almost not involved in producing consumer goods. Those who avoid this matter must be seriously put right. How do you think you will saturate the market, then, comrades? Earnings in Komsomolsk-na-Amure are high, but what if one cannot satisfy one's reasonable requirements on these wages? I do not think that this is a matter of such profound political economy as to be incapable of being perceived or understood. But this has to be said.

In solving the problem of shortages of goods and services, what is required is initiative, persistence, and there is a need for a search for new forms of helping the population in individual working activity. In particular, many working people in their letters to central bodies pose the question of the broad development of various cooperative associations, recalling favorably the system of producer cooperatives, which was eliminated in the fifties and the sixties, evidently prematurely. There is more and more call to use subsidiary holdings and businesses at enterprises in the state and cooperative sectors to render services to the population and put out popular products. It is pointed out fairly that these holdings and businesses can draw into the economic turnover types of raw materials and labor resources which a major works today is simply unable to encompass. It is the enterprises themselves which can and must help people; the rendering of services to one's workers must be encouraged in every possible way, and the industrial managers who do this deserve the most active support.

In general, comrades, it has to be said directly that a long-established tradition still prevails: Let's fulfill the output plan, let's build, let's expand, but the question of how the working man lives is a secondary matter for some economic managers. This must be condemned on the basis of the congress demands. Social questions are particularly topical here, in the Far East, where the development of the economy comes up against the shortage of cadres. And there is a lack of cadres because there is great migration of the population because of the absence of a truly developed social sphere. Overall comrades, we must solve these questions not after the development of production, but along with the development of production. And now, because production capacities have already been developed to a significant extent, it is necessary to give priority to social questions. That is the only way. We must act as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught, comrades: Fewer loud words, chatter, conceit and empty theorizing, and more down-to-earth concern about real matters and satisfying the demands and requirements of people. We want to activate the human factor by going over to new ways of managing the economy. The congress spoke out about the necessity of a radical reform of management. Leading scientists and specialists, with the participation of practical workers, are working at the behest of the Central Committee and the government on an integral concept for improving the system of managing the economy. There will also be further integration of the management industries and subindustries; economic subdivisions and management bodies will be set up, oriented towards the final product which society needs.

In the near future the functions and status of our central economic departments will be redefined: I am thinking of Gosplan, Gossnab, the State Committee for Science and Technology and others. [paragraph continues]

Our country is great. Its economy is huge. The conditions in which people live and work are multifarious. And here in the Far East one perhaps not only perceives more strongly but simply senses that one cannot -- it just isn't possible -- to manage the whole of this huge economy only from the center; that a significant part of responsibility for the solution of many questions must be transferred to local organs. And that means that they must be given the corresponding rights, too.

A week ago the Central Committee, Presidium, and Council of Ministers adopted a decision on measures for further raising the role and responsibility of soviets. You are probably already familiar with the contents of this resolution, but do give it some thought -- many rights are being vested in the soviets. And we will march even further along this path. The soviets must expand their potential. But there are two points I would like to emphasize in this regard. We have adopted some quite good decisions in the past, maybe somewhat weaker, somewhat less specific. But these resolutions have not always worked. Why?

The point is that local party organs have exercised excessive supervision of soviets, and the main thing is that they kept taking on themselves the solution of lots of questions which the soviets should have answered for. That is the first thing.

In addition, there was a lack of proper respect for soviets by economic cadres: Just imagine, the soviet demands development of urban transport, expansion of purification installations, more amenities in the city, construction of housing and of social, cultural, and consumer services projects, and so on and so on. Many of them simply brushed off the persistent and correct demands by soviets. This must be eliminated. After all, the activity of soviets is the implementation of the very same social policy which makes it possible for the people to judge our policy as a whole, where it is going and how it is oriented and serves man. This decision needs to be supported; it is necessary to give the soviets the opportunity to develop and also to make them really answerable.

As regards questions of the functioning of enterprises in the new conditions, when we are developing the new economic mechanisms, changing over to the principles of financial autonomy, self-recouping, self-financing, to the wide introduction of contracting -- now our enterprises are essentially already being set new working conditions and the decisions which about the socialist enterprise (association), it has now already become obsolete to a considerable extent. We are completing the drawing up of a new law about the socialist enterprise (association). In it the main line toward restructuring methods of management and on protecting labor collectives from petty tutelage and administration by injunction is enshrined juridically. Thus the prerequisites are created for the effective activity of the main link of the economy on the basis of complete financial autonomy and self-financing, socialist self-government, including also the setting up of councils for enterprises, similarly to how soviets of teams are being set up. I would like to ask your opinion. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to promulgate the draft of this law? (voices: correct, that would be good.)

I shall report your opinion to the Politburo. I think that it is worthwhile to embark on such a step. This is very important.

And there is another thing I should like to say, comrades. The development of the creative activity of the people, the raising of responsibility for the task, the strengthening of discipline and the strengthening of order in the country: These are connected in the most direct way with two such serious things as the further development of democracy in the country and the fuller application of the principles of social justice. The people have been aroused by the calls of the party and are joining in the real process not only in production collectives but also in the framework of the social process as a whole. And this is to be welcomed. I will say bluntly that our cadres --

party, local soviet, and economic -- must learn to work in conditions of a widening of democracy and activation of the human factor, of an unfolding of the initiative of the people.

It must be admitted that a proportion of our cadres -- at all levels -- has responded with dismay to people's heightened and more acute reaction to the processes that are taking place in society; and many of the restless people -- committed people, convinced about our system and our ideology and enthusiasts for the cause -- were immediately put down as demagogues. Machinery was found to get rid of them, but in such a way that one could not be accused of taking revenge for criticism.

Now it is necessary to ensure everywhere real participation by the people in the solution of both production questions and of city, oblast, and kray problems and even of problems concerning the whole of society. Of course, demagogues can also take advantage of democratization. But they are just isolated individuals. The main bulk of the people are in favor of a healthy atmosphere in society, in favor of the leadership being closer to the working people, consulting them, reporting back to them, informing them, and being interested in ensuring that everything is clear and that everyone can voice his pressing concerns.

V.I. Lenin said that an illiterate person stands outside politics. Now we have made our country the most illiterate in the world. People have a natural desire to participate in running the affairs of society and the state. This must be understood by everyone and our ways of thinking and approaches must be adjusted. The working methods of the leading cadres of the party organs must be such that they can lean on that active involvement of the people in politics and labor. There may be proposals that play a beneficial role. There may be proposals for the solving of which conditions are not yet ripe; then we must tell people so.

In general, comrades, we must change our style of work. It must be based on respect for people and their opinions; closeness to the people. And it must be real, not just for show. We must really go to the people, listen to them, meet them, inform them. And the more difficult things are, the more often we must meet people and always be with them when some task is being resolved. People in our country are responsive, they are a remarkable people, you will not find other people like them. Our people have the greatest endurance. Our people have the greatest political activeness. And now this activeness is growing further. This must be acclaimed and encouraged by all means. Let us consider that this has been agreed on in the Khabarovsk party organization. (applause)

And in connection with this -- publicity. People say, at times: Well, why is it that the Central Committee has put into action a process of criticism, self-criticism, publicity? Well, I can tell you that so far we have lost nothing; we have only gained from it. The people have felt a rush of energy; they have started to act more boldly, more vigorously, and at work people have started to act more energetically, and in society, and immediately, you know, all who tried to evade our laws have piped down. This is because there is nothing more powerful than the force of public opinion when it can be freely exercised. And it can be exercised only in conditions of criticism, self-criticism, and broad publicity. We need publicity in order to ensure fulfillment of the tasks of the congress. To involve the people, in a real way, in all the business of managing the state, which was what Lenin himself dreamed of.

I have already said that the local newspapers here are keeping quiet, in towns and oblasts. The central newspapers are speaking out loud and clear; and they are well and truly supporting everything positive and criticizing blunders and shortcomings. But the local ones are keeping silent. When a group of editors assembled at the Central Committee, they said forthrightly: "Well, you tell this to our party gorkom and raykom secretaries." [paragraph continues]

In actual fact, why should people not know what is happening in the rayon or the city? Form their opinion if necessary, and express that opinion. This is what socialism means, Comrades. Are there any editors present here? (A voice: Yes, there are).

I hope that party gorkom and raykom secretaries will take our conversation into account. They are the leaders. The newspapers are theirs. There must be no fear of publicity, comrades. We are strong, the people are in favor of socialism, of the party policy, of changes, of restructuring.

In sum, it is inadmissible for publicity to be approached with the standards and traditions of working in fits and starts. Publicity is not a one-time undertaking, but the norm of present-day Soviet life. It is a constant, uninterrupted process, in the course of which some tasks are solved, and other ones -- as a rule, ever more complex ones -- arise. (applause)

I could say the same thing about criticism and self-criticism, too. If we don't criticize ourselves, and subject ourselves to analysis, what will be the effect? This is a direct requirement, a vital need for the purpose of the normal functioning of both party and society.

We understand, comrades, that very much now depends on our cadres and the party aktiv. Most of these people today occupy a position they have gained through their work and their personal contribution to the cause of the whole people. They play an enormous role as organizers of people, as organizers of the national economy, as bearers of party policy at the present stage of Soviet society's development. Difficult, but extremely interesting work is unfolding in our country.

I wish to inform you that we have decided to devote the next Central Committee plenum to cadres policy. Our line is as follows, comrades: Everything must develop according to Leninist principles. We must ensure a combination of experienced and young cadres on the basis of a continuous process of growth and cadres promotion with due consideration for their political and professional qualities.

Of course, our cadres are in need of support, and this support will be provided by the Central Committee and the party committee, but it will also be combined with exactingness. I think that this is also a correct approach, for trust does not rule out lofty exactingness. (applause)

It is only in this atmosphere that all cadres will act confidently and conduct affairs successfully. When such an atmosphere prevails, it protects the cadres against mistakes and possible miscalculations in work. This is what we need. This is why we are thinking of discussing this question at a Central Committee plenum, taking into account the new tasks set by the congress.

You, comrades, have everything you need to conduct cadres policy more successfully by using the accumulated experience. There is no need to wait for the plenum and its decisions, but, on the contrary, even now in the approach to the plenum, to do much to raise the level of cadre work.

I want to say in conclusion that I have been given much in my contact with the working people, the leading cadres, and the party aktiv in the Far East. I had the opportunity here to talk to many people openly, in a party-like manner, to discuss the current moment, and tasks in prospect, and topical problems concerning life in our society, and the activity of our party is all its orientations, will also be some use to you.

The Maritime Kray party organization, and the Khabarovsk Kray party organization are large, major party organizations, which are working in very important regions in our country, in which major tasks are already being solved today, and even greater tasks will be solved tomorrow.

Allow me, comrades, to wish you great successes in your affairs, in affairs which are needed by our people, our society, and express the certitude that you will make that contribution on which the party is counting. [prolonged applause]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON GORBACHEV FAR EAST VISIT

PM111156 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Nikolay Mikhaylov commentary: "Restructuring Policy in Action"]

[Text] How quickly this Far East trip flew past! Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovsk.... Dozens of meetings at plants and scientific institutes, on ships, at the edge of a sovkhoz field, thousands of faces on city streets and squares...countless questions, monologues, conversations, rejoinders, exclamations.... The compressed moments of 7 days at the end of July must, of course, be given time to settle, to become free of the immediacy of reporting, and be transformed by the logic of analysis in order to become in our minds what they actually are in reality -- a most important political fact in the postcongress life of the country. But it is clear already that the trip by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the Far East is an exceptionally significant event by virtue of its results. A program for the integrated development of the Far Eastern region is being drawn up in the offices of the Gosplan and ministries, a search is in progress in academic institutes for ways of improving the efficiency of scientific research, enterprises are seeking possibilities to more rapidly introduce new technology, local ispolkoms are outlining measures to provide city and rural workers with social facilities.... But there is another important political outcome: Wherever the meetings took place -- at a ship mooring or in a plant shop, on a livestock breeding farm or simply on the street -- everywhere you heard the persistent, inquisitive questions: "What do you think, has the party congress chosen the right path? Are we on the right road? What failings do we still have? What are our mistakes? Tell us in plain terms." And everywhere there came the unanimous answer: "Of course it is the right course!" "We are right to begin restructuring!" "Only under no circumstances must we give up -- we must hold on!". And all this (remember the "Vremya" newsreel) we said not from the rostrum, not in written form -- the people's soul really responded, and in these ardent, heartfelt testimonies was revealed confidence: The party is aware of the people's needs. You could sense the firm hope: The party can see ways of resolving painful problems. And the citizens' stand was clearly manifest: The party can count on us, we will not let you down!

I remember M.S. Gorbachev's April trip to Kuybyshev and Tolyatti and compare it with his Far East trip. It seems as if no time has passed at all, but how our public mood has changed! Yes, even then, just a month after the congress, a frank discussion on restructuring and the need for acceleration was in progress, there was an interested exchange of opinions, there were more and more questions, advice was given.... Nevertheless -- and I hope people in the Volga region will not take offense at this -- in the Far East this discussion took a step upward. What has changed? We have changed. Our minds have become more demanding, sharper, less fettered. We have seen and believed: The direct, extremely open dialogue between the party Central Committee and the people which began with the memorable April plenum was not an episode, not a campaign. It is a most important democratic principle of our life today.

I remember how, looking round an exhibition in Vladivostok, Mikhail Sergeyevich asked detailed question on matters in housing construction. Things do not look good: 48,000 families are on the housing lists -- one-third of them have been waiting for more than 10 years -- and many have been "registered" directly with the courts for years.

"How has this happened?" The question followed for the gorispolkom chairman.

"Just answer honestly," the kraykom first secretary warned him.

"Of course you answer honestly -- what else could you do?!," M.S. Gorbachev looked amazed. "If you are going to be clever, we have nothing to discuss."

Only honest answers! This demand literally permeated all the Far East meetings. And people talked about everything as it actually is. White is white and black is black. They were not diplomatic, at times they were sharp, even angry. I saw how local leaders shrank and blushed scarlet when they heard these bitter words of truth and I thought how, quite recently, this kind of truth, the very possibility of its public discussion at the very highest level seemed to us to be something out of the ordinary, almost exceptional. But whereas in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti such "lack of diplomacy," often still timid, was only just breaking through, like young leaves from swollen buds, in the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays its shoots, as in summer time, had already become firm and strong.

You remember, of course, these strong words spoken at a party and economic aktiv meeting in Khabarovsk: Restructuring can be equated with a revolution. Yes, this is so! Because what is taking place today in the minds of the majority of us is a revolution, a turning point in people's minds and mentality. The openness of the Far East dialogues was some evidence of this. And how disappointing it was to see that some of those who, strictly speaking, by virtue of their very position have a duty to speed up this change, often do not understand it and even fear it. I can visualize the meeting in Komsomolsk-na-Amure. On a street thoroughfare people are telling the general secretary about the intolerable situation that has taken shape in the city with the supply of vegetables and water, about the disgraceful work of the services sphere, about disorders in medical institutions. The city leaders are standing with the journalists. I hear a whisper of panic behind my back: "This is awful! What are they saying! Have we really not achieved anything?!"

Amusing? No, sad. People do not want to live in the old way, do not want to be reconciled to things that run counter to socialist principles, and demand that the attitude toward the individual's vital needs be decisively changed, while some official continues the habit of weighing up the "positive"-"negative" correlation, naively assuming that the working class must talk with the general secretary by following the scenario of reports -- we have achieved great success, they say, but at the same time there are certain shortcomings.... And this mentality -- what people will think of us .... Not of the matter in hand, not of people but -- "of us." Fears of losing their position, from which they are used to deriving (at a meeting in Khabarovsk M.S. Gorbachev spoke more sharply, using the word "extorting") privileges. It is not easy to shake off old habits but there is no other way out: Those who do not wish to resort to self-purification, who, to quote the figurative expression of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, have been too long "entrenched in old ideas," will have to be helped to purify themselves.

And here is another observation of comparing the Volga and Far East trips. It concerns our understanding of the essence of the restructuring process announced by the party congress. Neither in Kuybyshev nor Tolyatti did anyone doubt the need for this, all were in agreement -- restructuring is necessary! But the thing is, for many this question remained open. Time has not passed in vain for us. We are beginning to understand: We must "grow," everyone must begin with himself -- define his civic position, work conscientiously, increase his personal responsibility for the end result. These truths -- simple at first glance -- of which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke at a conference of the Khabarovsk Kray party aktiv (in fact, they were discussed wherever the meetings took place), were interpreted by the Far East people as their own well considered beliefs.

Financial autonomy, adherence to principle, impartial exactingness, and willingness to "do more" as of now (and then there will be proper organization) -- this is also part of our public awareness since the congress. The majority of people with whom I spoke this week are clearly beginning to understand: Solving today's problems depends on ourselves, on our persistency, boldness, and responsibility. And what if Moscow does not wish to resolve something? Sector leaders are slow to act? The administration does nothing? What do you do -- sit and wait? I remember the answer: "Our course not. You are a labor collective, you are your own masters. Be bolder in taking things into your own hands."

It would be unnecessary haste to take these first changes in the public awareness, these first steps in the restructuring process, as unconditional, definitive success. It cannot be denied that changing a mentality which has formed over the years is not simple, not easy. I will cite just one example: In the Vladivostok "Dary Morya" store we interviewed customers. Naturally, they included fishermen and those who process fish products. A seiner driver walked past a pyramid of cans of Alaska pollock without even glancing in their direction.

"Do you not want to buy any?"

"No one buys them," came the answer.

"And do you fish for pollock?"

"In large quantities -- it is easy to fulfill the plan for this."

Here is just one figure: 80 million tins of pollock, mackerel, and other similar products in "tomato and oil" from the Far East have found no market. On the other hand, there is the plan, bonuses, competition winners. They do not have the courage to say to themselves: People do not want to buy our products -- let us restructure production and reorient our attitude to the matter.

Obviously nothing will happen of its own accord. Intelligent, patient educational work is needed. At a conference in Khabarovak M.S. Gorbachev called party workers the commissars of the struggle to improve socialism. How do you understand this? We ask Galina Khlynina, worker at the Kharbarovsk chemicals and pharmaceuticals plant and member of the CPSU kraykom.

"What could I fail to understand here? Look, the general secretary arrived and the first thing he went to was the people rather than the machines. If someone is nicely approached, if he is not shunned but is asked about his needs and given help -- he will move mountains. It is in this attention to the individual that some party workers are lacking."

Galina Petrovna is right! Seeing how awkard and uncomfortable some local leaders felt during the Far East conversations, one could not help but think that it is they who are most used to addressing people from behind meeting and conference tables. And to go out to people on the street, call into a store, visit a hospital or a school -- they still regard this as secondary, unnecessary fuss. But "exhortation" to fulfill the plan and increase production capacities -- this, they say, is another matter! Not the position of a commissar at all!

And perhaps one of the main Far East lessons is the lesson regarding the human factor. I remember the bitter lament of Academician V. Ilichev at a meeting at the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center: One hundred doctors of sciences were trained at the scientific center; and 100 doctors of sciences have since left Vladivostok. There are no apartments, none of the essential conditions for work. Fishermen are leaving, machine builders, people in professions that are rare and very necessary to the Far East.... No, acceleration without a strong social policy will remain wishful thinking -- and no more.

"I earn R700," fish processing worker-Tatyana Grabtsevich said, "and my husband earns the same. We would love to buy a cooperative apartment tomorrow. Surely there must be someone interested in taking our money?"

This is just another example for you of lazy thinking, indifference, and bad management. Otherwise, how can one explain the fact that the volume of consumer services for the people of Khabarovsk (apartment maintenance, shoe repairs, and so forth) is 2-3 times less than the average for the RSFSR.

...The restructuring process is complex. But it could not be otherwise -- the size of the country and the scale of our tasks speak for themselves. The complexity also lies in the fact that no one will give us ready-made prescriptions for renewal, but time does not wish to wait. The restructuring process must be set in action. And this means that all of us -- on every level of our vast socialist edifice -- must firmly take this revolutionary step and keep up. Everywhere -- from the Baltic to the Pacific.

'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' ATTACKED IN MOLDAVIA

PM051155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stepping Up the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] Kishinev, 2 Aug -- The tasks ensuing for the republic party organization from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Commitee resolutions on stepping up the struggle against unearned income and drunkenness and alcoholism and reinforcing discipline and order were discussed at a meeting of the Moldavian party aktiv today.

S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers noted that the republic party, soviet, and public organizations and law enforcement and economic organs have stepped up their struggle against negative phenomena.

While noting the successes achieved in this area, the meeting participants focused their attention on unsolved problems.

The aktiv meeting outlined measures to step up the struggle against antisocial phenomena and to create in collectives an atmosphere conducive to work geared to the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Indictment of Officials

LD091953 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The former deputy minister of vine-growing and wine-making in Moldavia and some other officials in that republic in the USSR's southwest have been indicted for abuse of power and gross violations of socialist morality. Moldavia's procurator, Ivan Cheban, says in the soviet national daily PRAVDA that the recently-launched program for combating illegal incomes, bribery, and heavy drinking and for strengthening legality has met with broad popular support. No person, irrespective of his office or position, the article in PRAVDA says, shall be allowed to depart from the moral principles adopted in Soviet society.

DEMICHEV HEADS CULTURE FUND ORGANIZATIONAL BODY

LD071602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] An organizational committee for a Soviet Culture Fund has been established. As has been reported, social and cultural organizations and workers in the arts and sciences put forward a proposal on setting up a Soviet Culture Fund which is designed to actively assist involving Soviet people in cultural construction in order to use their potentials and cultural efforts for augmenting society's cultural values. The organizational committee has been headed by Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium first deputy chairman. A constituent conference of the Soviet Culture Fund will take place in November. [An unattributed report carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 August, First Edition, on page 3 under the headline "Soviet Culture Fund Organizational Committee Set Up" adds that the organizational committee headed by Demichev is made up of Yu.V. Bondarev, member of the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat Bureau; D.S. Likhachev, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and USSR People's Artist B.S. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts.]

DEMICHEV MEETS PARTY AKTIV IN LYUBERTSY RAYON

LD061759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1548 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Demichev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Lyubertsy in Moscow Oblast, visited Lyubertsy Rayon today. He toured industrial enterprises and the Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz, and familiarized himself with work in the services sphere. Implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the restructuring of economic activity, perfecting the social and domestic sphere and cultural construction, and prospects for the rayon's development were discussed with interest during conversations with voters.

At the meeting with the party and local soviet aktiv, the main tasks in light of the demands of the 27th Congress, and the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum were considered. Great attention was paid to problems raised by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his stay in the Far East. Comrade Demichev spoke at the meeting.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON GRAIN PROBLEM

PM101800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Enhance the Stability of the Country's Grain Farming and To Increase the Feed Grain Stocks in the 12th 5-Year Plan."

The adopted resolution notes that in the current situation the economic and sociopolitical significance of the grain problem has increased immeasurably. As the key problem in the food complex, it determines the success of the implementation of the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress of fully meeting the country's food requirements within a short time.

The measures implemented in recent years to strengthen the material and technical base of farming and to develop its social infrastructure have contributed to its intensification and resulted in a certain enhancement of the stability of grain farming and an increased output of crop farming products. At the same time, the gross yields obtained have failed to meet the country's requirements for grain. As a result of a poor protein balance in feeds there is considerable overconsumption of feed grain, which further enhances the grain deficit. Attitudes of reliance on others have taken root among a certain section of leaders and specialists, who try to obtain seed grain and grain for livestock raising from state stocks.

The USSR State Agro-industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] and its organs at local level, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms have failed to take effective steps to ensure the rational utilization of grain, replacing them with general appeals for economy. The USSR Ministry of Grain Products is not paying enough attention to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the sector and tolerates the production of poor-quality bread, pasta, and mixed animal feed products at enterprises, as well as losses of grain during processing and storage. Furthermore, these and other negative phenomena are not subjected to principled assessments by party committees.

Considerable efforts by party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives in the agro-industrial complex and allied sectors are needed in order to radically change the situation and achieve accelerated development of and enhanced stability in grain farming. The CPSU's current agrarian policy, the new economic situation in the countryside, the efforts to improve the agro-industrial complex management mechanism, and stable plans for grain purchases create favorable conditions for the growth of agricultural production by developing the initiative and independence of farms, and these must be fully exploited with the aim of achieving gross grain yield increases capable of meeting the country's growing needs.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms to comprehensively and critically examine the state of grain farming at every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and region and elaborate and implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan effective measures to considerably enhance its stability and increase the production of grain of the required quality in accordance with the Food Program, thus creating a reliable basis for the successful fulfillment of the task set by the 27th Congress in this sphere.

The development of grain production must be given priority; the necessary material and technical resources and scientific forces must be channeled into this sphere; the widespread introduction of intensive techniques must be ensured; guaranteed deliveries of the planned quantities of grain, pulse, and hulled crops to the state granaries must be achieved; and farms' internal needs for feed grain must be met mainly from their own production. The fulfillment by every farm, rayon, oblast, kray, and republic of the stable grain procurement plans set for the current 5-year period is a task of exceptional statewide importance.

It is planned to ensure the further development of grain farming through its intensification, a consistent assimilation of elaborated scientifically substantiated farming systems, the enhancement of soil fertility, the implementation of a range of anti-erosion measures, more effective use of fallow land, and a much better utilization of the sector's existing material and technical base. It is planned to carry out effective measures in all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex to prevent losses of grain at all stages of the grain production process and in particular during its harvest, storage, processing, and transportation. Enhanced attention is to be paid to the rational utilization of the country's grain resources.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers emphasized in particular that, as the practice of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes indicates, high returns on investments are achieved mostly on the basis of the complete assimilation of financial autonomy, the introduction of the collective contract, and the stimulation of the material interest in high end results of all people employed in links and other production subdivisions engaged in the cultivation of grain crops using intensive techniques. Party, soviet, and agro-industrial organs must carry out in-depth studies of the experience gained by the best labor collectives which have achieved high results in the assimilation of intensive techniques and organize training sessions for machine operators, link and team leaders, specialists, and farm managers on the basis of these studies to ensure that they all thoroughly master all the techniques of intensifying grain production.

The USSR Gosagroprom, its organs at local level, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers must exploit extensively the farms' potential for above-plan sales of grain, especially during good years, on the basis of the established material stimuli and incentives with a view to increasing the state grain stocks and building up the necessary reserves.

It is deemed expedient as of 1987 to specify separately the volumes of food and feed grain purchases in the state plan. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to examine the existing distribution of grain purchases broken down by crops and to introduce economically substantiated changes in the structure of the state feed grain resources to be formed, aiming for the most rational exploitation of the regions' bioclimatic potential. To provide economic incentives for the production of the types of grain crops needed by the state, a greater differentiation in zonal purchasing prices is to be effected.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the measures elaborated on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and submitted by the USSR Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin All-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to expand the area of grain crop cultivation using intensive techniques to 50.4 million hectares within the current 5-year plan period. [paragraph continues]

The area will comprise 20.6 million hectares of winter crops; 17.1 million hectares of spring wheat; 4.5 million hectares of corn; 2.7 million hectares of pulses; 0.6 million hectares of rice; 1.6 million hectares of millet; 0.8 million hectares of buckwheat; and 2.6 million hectares of other spring crops.

Attaching exceptional importance to the production of corn in building up the feed grain resources, proposals by union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers advocating the creation of zones of guaranteed grain corn production have been adopted which provide for the utilization of the envisaged 5-year plan increase in irrigated land in Central Asia, the southern Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus and the Volga region with a view to bringing gross grain corn production up to 22 million metric tons by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the V.I. Lenin All-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispokoms have been instructed to create science-and-production and production systems for all oblast, kray, and republic climatic zones based on scientific research institutes and their branches, experimental stations, and leading farms, which are to help to ensure the practical introduction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of intensive grain cultivation techniques. They must also make mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, and other material and technical resources available to them and entrust them with primary seed production, the breeding of promising varieties, the improvement of techniques of, and the elaboration of projects for the intensification of crop farming and their implementation on the basis of contracts concluded with kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Gosagroprom is instructed to draw up and approve within 1 month general guidelines for the establishment of science-and-production and production systems taking account of the fact that scientists and highly qualified specialists will have to be involved in their work and making provision for incentives to enhance their interest in the end results.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, other interested USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to make provision in the draft plans for 1987-90 for measures to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks in the intensification of grain production, and to set aside to capital investments, labor, financial, and material and technical resources necessary for this purpose.

The USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to supply agriculture on time with mineral fertilizers needed for the 1987-90 grain harvest crops. Annual provision must be made for the delivery from general stocks of the full requirement of mineral fertilizers to be applied during fall to land under winter grain crops and on fallow land assigned to spring crops to be cultivated using intensive techniques.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are instructed to ensure the production and delivery to agriculture of the specified quantities of pesticides. [paragraph continues]

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry (Comrade Listov) has been instructed to adopt the measures necessary to organize the production and delivery of the required quantities of TUR plant growth regulators to the USSR Gosagroprom in 1987-90. The initiative of the Sterlitamak "Kaustik" production association (Bashkir ASSR) to organize the production of this preparation was approved.

Note was taken of the fact that the Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, and the Bashkir ASSR, the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the relevant construction ministries failed to ensure the fulfillment of tasks in the development of the chemical plant protection agents industry, the siting and the allocation of land for the construction of a number of installations for the production of these agents, and their provision with raw materials and experimental bases.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the Councils of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Bashkir ASSR, and the Chuvash ASSR and the Volgograd and Kuybyshev Oblispolkoms to examine all questions pertaining to the siting of installations for the production of new pesticides and their provision with raw materials in cooperation with the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and to resolve them within 1 month.

Ministers Comrades A.G. Petrishchev, V.V. Listov, N.V. Lemayev, B.V. Bakin, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.N. Shchepetilnikov, V.I. Reshetilov, A.I. Mayorets, and S.V. Bashilov have been told to ensure the construction and commissioning within the set deadlines of installations for the production of chemical plant protection agents and their primary materials.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and the Bashkir, Volgograd, Leningrad, Kuybyshev, and Chuvash CPSU Obkoms are instructed to systematically monitor the fulfillment of the aforementioned tasks.

The USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the USSR Gosagroprom are instructed to submit within 1 month proposals for the creation of installations for the production of 2 million metric tons more phosphate fertilizer per annum.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building are instructed to organize in 1987-1990 the production of agricultural machinery and equipment for specific farms using intensive techniques for the cultivation of grain crops, and the USSR Gosagroprom is instructed to ensure the delivery of this machinery and equipment, maintaining the intersector production sharing for which provision was made in an earlier resolution.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to make available the materials and subassemblies necessary for this purpose.

The attention of the Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Ministry Collegium has been drawn to the lack of discipline displayed in the fulfillment of tasks in the production of mechanisms to be used when applying intensive techniques.

A.A. Yezhevskiy is instructed to adopt exhaustive measures to ensure the unconditional and timely provision of agriculture with the relevant equipment of the required quality and primarily with first-class sprinklers, fertilizer distributors, seeders, and combined units for presowing cultivation of the soil.

Bearing in mind the decisive importance of the aforementioned equipment for high-efficiency utilization of fertilizers and pesticides, the USSR State Committee for Standards has been instructed as of 1987 to organize nondepartmental assessments of the quality of the aforementioned machines.

The work of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in the delivery of high-grade lime products to agriculture is rated unsatisfactory. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed them to adopt exhaustive measures to rectify the situation. It was noted that existing potential for increasing the production of lime at local quarries is underexploited in the RSFSR.

The USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to organize effective use of lime and gypsum-bearing materials. They are to strictly adhere to the requirement forbidding the application of intensive techniques and high doses of physiologically acid mineral fertilizers without prior deoxidation of the soil. Targets have been set for supplying lime materials, liming acid soils, and gypsuming alkaline soils, broken down in terms of union republics. In drawing up its annual plans the USSR Gosplan is to provide for the allocation of the materials and equipment necessary to ensure that the set tasks are met without fail.

The USSR Gosagroprom and soviet and economic bodies are to adopt effective measures to cut grain losses during harvesting and storage and thereby boost food and forage stocks. With the aim of strengthening the grain and seed storage base the USSR Gosagroprom, with the involvement of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, is to organize the production of metal and ferroconcrete storage facilities as of 1988 in accordance with established procedure.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Ministry of Grain Products Collegium and Comrade Minister G.S. Zolotukhin personally to adopt exhaustive measures to ensure rational use of grain products; eliminate shortcomings in grain storage and processing; speed up the retooling and restructuring of sector enterprises; ensure the introduction of more sophisticated techniques into production; and improve the quality of meal, hulled, bread and pasta products. The USSR State Committee for Standards, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR State Committee for Prices are, within 2 months, to draft and introduce new statewide standards for these products and also provide measures increasing incentives for labor collectives to produce high-quality output.

The resolution notes that the USSR Ministries of Grain Products and Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Gosagroprom, and the Moscow City Main Administration for Industrial Construction [Glavmospromstroy] are instructed to make up the backlog prevailing in the construction of grain product enterprises and ensure the commissioning of milling plants, elevators, and other grain-storage and grain-processing facilities in 1986 and subsequent years in strict accordance with the 12th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

Union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to step up the monitoring of the construction and restructuring of these enterprises.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Ministry of Grain Products are to radically improve the mixed-feed industry's work, enhance enterprise leaders' responsibility for feed quality and its balance, and prevent any deviations from the requirements set by the standards.

It is laid down that, as of the 1986 harvest, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other farms selling to the state oil crop grain and seed with a higher moisture and weed content than specified as the base limit will, in addition to the penalty incurred due to natural weight lost [krome naturalnykh skidok], be required to pay (for each percentage point of moisture and weed infestation above the base limit) for the drying and cleaning of the oil-crop grain and seed according to rates determined on the basis of grain-reception enterprises' actual losses and profitability normatives in the order of 8 percent of the cost price of the work.

The aforementioned rates are to be confirmed by autonomous republic state agro-industrial committees and kray and oblast agroindustrial committees after being submitted by the grain products administrations of krays, oblasts, and ASSR's, and in union republics which have no oblast division by those republics' state agro-industrial committees after being submitted by the ministries of grain products of the union republics in question.

A USSR Gosagroprom proposal on the acceptance of grain direct from the combines of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in West and East Siberia and North Kazakhstan, starting with this year's harvest, has been adopted with the aim of making better use of grain-reception enterprises' drying and cleaning equipment.

To increase state stocks of high-quality wheat grain the USSR Ministry of Grain Products has been authorized, by agreement with the USSR Gosagroprom and taking account of union republic council of ministers' proposals, to accept during the grain procurement season the grain of strong wheat, of the most valuable high-grade strains of wheat, and of durum (-graded) wheat instead of mixed feed and forage crop grain:

From kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations which have met their set targets for wheat purchases, regardless of their fulfillment of the target for sales of grain of other crops to the state; and from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations which have no opportunity of meeting their sales targets for wheat and other grain crops as a result of natural disasters.

It is laid down that wheat grain is to be accepted in place of mixed feed and forage crop grain at an equivalence rate of 1 quintal of wheat grain, standard weight, per 1.3 quintals of mixed feed or forage crop grain.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil] are to adopt immediate measures to improve seed breeding and seed growing and speed up the creation and introduction into products of highly productive grain crop strains which are resistant to drought, pests, and diseases and are suitable for cultivation by intensive techniques.

They are to step up comprehensive research into further improving intensive techniques of grain crop cultivation and grain storage and processing; to enhance the role played by and the effectiveness of the work of breeding and agricultural technology centers and to increase the responsibility of science and production establishments for the ultimate results achieved by intensifying grain production.

Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers of union republics, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Vaskhnil, party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms are instructed to draw up and implement during the 12th 5-Year Plan a package of measures to train and retrain cadres in mass trades, specialists, and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agro-industrial committees, and associations.

They are to introduce the necessary changes and additions to the curriculums of VUZes, technical colleges, vocational and technical colleges, and retraining courses for the relevant cadres and to carry out mandatory assessment of link leaders, managers, and specialists on farms and the workers of rayon agroindustrial associations and agroindustrial committees.

Party, soviet, and economic bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations are instructed to develop extensive socialist competition among the country's farmers to ensure that the resources invested in intensifying grain farming are used effectively and to boost grain production and procurement by making maximum use of the conditions of the new economic management mechanism in the agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed their firm conviction that the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, party, soviet, and economic bodies, leaders, and specialists will carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and achieve stability in grain farming, increase total grain harvests, improve grain quality, and successfully meet the targets and socialist pledges adopted for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

HARVEST PROGRESS FOR GRAIN, OTHER CROPS SURVEYED

PM081544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "A Very Busy Time"]

[Text] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 4 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped on 41.1 million hectares in the country and threshed on 37.8 million hectares -- 92 percent of the harvested area.

Some and natural grasses have been reaped on 66.7 million hectares. Some 56.3 million metric tons of hay, 54.5 million metric tons of haylage, 14.6 million metric tons of silage, 35.4 million metric tons of straw, and 4 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated grasses have been procured.

Although the sun still sets late, one senses that summer days are ending and short-lived -- particularly when there is so much work to be done in the field: the harvest; procurement of feed, vegetables, and potatoese; flax harvesting; and soil preparation for the next harvest. And winter sowing has already started: In Russia winter crops so far cover a small area -- 252,000 hectares -- but even so...

However, the main thing now are the grain fields. Last week 8.2 million hectares of grain were reaped in the country and threshed over the same area. These are not the highest rates, but we must take into account the fact that most oblasts in the Ukraine are completing threshing while in the east of the country it is yet to be started. The harvest is now under way in 58 autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the RSFSR, all the oblasts of the Ukraine and 11 blasts of Kazakhstan.

The first weighty victories in the grain fields have been won. Our newspaper has already reported that in the last few days of July the crop farmers of Stavropol Kray fulfilled their plan and socialist pledges. This report was laconic. However, in my view, it should be expanded. For the success is exceptional. Some 95 percent of the wheat procured is strong and durum wheat. The highest average yields per hectare are in Kirovskiy Rayon -- 37 quintals; Kochubeyevskiy Rayon -- 34.7 quintals; Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon -- 34.4 quintals; and Georgiyevskiy, Petrovskiy, and Grachevskiy Rayons -- over 30 quintals.

Yet there have been rayons where there has been dry weather since spring, and by the end of May stocks of productive moisture were under 10-15 millimeters. But the growing skills of the crop farmers and the increasingly confident use of intensive techniques had an effect. Winter wheat has been grown again on 900,000 hectares. Each hectare on average (depending on the features of the soil and the planned harvest) has obtained in good time 177 kg of active mineral fertilizers, including 83 kg of phosphorus. And this has notably increased grain hardiness under drought conditions.

More than 20,000 Komsomol members have been participating in the harvest in the Stavropol area as a whole and 800 temporary party and Komsomol party groups and hundreds of deputy posts have been operating in the fields. Some 807 harvesting and transportation complexes, with a concentration of 13,000 combine harvesters, and over 7,500 reapers have ensured an unprecedented level of work, the kray's agroindustrial complex believes.

The grain farmers of the Kuban have been successfully carrying out cereals harvesting and have even provided the country with a great deal of choice grain. But we must still harvest corn and rice and then it will be possible to sum up the results. But today I would like to note the crop farmers of Novokubanskiy Rayon, who have already fulfilled their plan and socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. The 153,000 metric tons of grain purchased include 148,000 metric tons of wheat. Winter crops here have been grown over almost the entire area using intensive techniques. Winter crop yields throughout the rayon are on average 50.4 quintals per hectare for barley, and 44.7 quintals per hectare for winter wheat. Why mention this rayon in particular? Because it is probably the most difficult place in the so-called Armavirskiy corridor, along which the implacable winds from the southern semideserts blow. In previous years there were dust storms in this corridor. But the crop farmers grew stronger and richer in knowledge and combated the onslaught of the elements more and more confidently.

In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone grain has ripened earlier than usual. In a number of regions there are good harvests still to be had. But still to be had!.... The harvesting in many oblasts is proceeding sluggishly -- first and foremost in Ivanovo, Kalinin, Vladimir, Kirov, and Yaroslavl Oblasts. It is noticeable that this is not the first year that we have repeated this list of oblasts. Surely the local soviets and rayon agroindustrial associations are not prepared to accept that the harvest here will constantly last more than a month and be marked by serious losses?

No, this is intolerable. What has been grown must be stored, and all efforts and resources must be mobilized in order to prevent losses in the grain fields and to carry out winter sowing on the best agrotechnical schedule.

Things continue to be busy in the grain fields. Some 5.3 million metric tons more of hay has been procured than by this time last year. It is now time for silage crops and second cuts.

Mechanized links on Lithuania's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have embarked on feed procurement from aftergrowth. The feed procurers intend to make a second cut in 2 weeks' time. Green feed is mainly being used for haylage production, since most farms already have a year's supply of hay. Moreover, 88 percent of this hay is top quality.

In the Ukraine kolkhozes are now also procuring feed, using second cuts. In most oblasts first cuts have produced good results, particularly bearing gross indicators in mind. But things are not favorable everywhere with regard to quality. In Volyn Oblast, for instance.

Forage has not been checked sufficiently here to determine its quality. And where it has been checked, the results have not been gratifying. In Lutskiy Rayon, for instance, more than 30 percent of haylage has been graded as third class. By the end of July around 9,000 metric tons of vitamin-enriched grass meal had been procured in the oblast, but only 16 percent of it was graded first class. Yet the nutritional quality of the mixed feed prepared at interfarm plants largely depends on meal quality. Here is what happens quite often (and not only in the Ukraine): Reports show that there is plenty of forage, but when winter comes there is suddenly a severe shortage and milk yields and weight gains at livestock units drop. It is all a question of feed quality. And rayon agroindustrial associations must constantly devote heightened attention to this question everywhere.

Flax has been harvested on 191,000 hectares. The Ukraine and Russia are setting the pace. Harvesting is selectively under way in Belorussia and the Baltic republics.

Shipments of vegetables, cucurbits, and potatoes to union stocks are continuing.

The fall is approaching. The better we work in the last summer month, the more abundant it will be for crop farmers and the entire agroindustrial complex.

ROUNDUP OF 8-10 AUG AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD090224 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Sevice in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 8-10 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 August

Farms in the southern rayons of Perm Oblast have started reaping winter rye, which occupies an area of a quarter million hectares. (0001)

As of today the 300,000th ton of grain since the start of the harvest has arrived at the elevators of Uralsk Oblast in Kazakhstan. (0200)

Belorussian farmers have harvested grain on over half the area. Belgorod farmers have completed threshing of early grain crops. More than 10 million tons of grains have been stored in the Ukraine, more than 3.5 million by Kuban farms, and almost 2 million in Stavropol Kray. (0200)

The mechanized workers of Orenburg Oblast have started reaping grain crops on the second million hectares. (0400)

Workers of the Tajikistan state agricultural committee are preparing to procure and process the raw cotton harvest. (0400)

In Kuybyshev Oblast the 500,000th ton of grain has arrived at the elevators. Of the 170,000 tons of wheat sold to the state so far, three-quarters are strong and valuable varieties. The plan is to sell a total of 1.4 million tons of bread grain to the state this year. (1100)

It is reported from Perm Oblast that 400,000 tons of hay have been laid in there, more than 70 percent of the plan. Tasks for silage have been exceeded by almost 20 percent but those for artificially dried fodder have been fulfilled less than 60 percent. (2200)

Smolensk agricultural workers have started the mass harvesting of long-stalked flax, which is cultivated on an area of 105,000 hectares here. (2300)

9 August

The farms of Lithuania have gathered grain crops from half of the cultivated area. (0204)

Grain procurement workers of Saratov Oblast have received by today about 700,000 tons of rye, barley, and wheat of high quality. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold the state 80,000 tons of durum wheat which is more than for the same period last year. (0400)

10 August

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgrade Oblast have started to sell above-plan grain to the state. More than 750,000 tons of grain which were envisaged by the plan have been poured into the granaries of the country. More than half of the wheat received consists of strong and valuable varieties. (0001)

Perm Oblast farms have laid in 500,000 tons of hay for public sector animal-husbandry, a figure which has not previously been procured. (0004)

Belgorod Oblast agricultural workers have begun mass harvesting of groats crops. Millet and buckwheat currently occupy more than 60,000 hectares on the farms of the oblast. (0400)

Udmurt ASSR -- Grain crops harvest has been completed on the first 100,000 hectares. More than 500 harvest-transport complexes are operating in the farms of the republic.

An all-union competitive exhibition of the best farms for growing of seed and planting material of flower crops, trees, and shrubs has opened today at the pavilion of floriculture and planting of greenery at the Moscow Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR. (1300)

ROVNO AES PREPARES FOR POWER SET START-UP

LD260157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Interview with Vladimir Aleksandrovich Korovkin, director of the Rovno AES, by stations's Ukraine correspondent Vladimir Lyaskalo at the Rovno AES "on preparations for commissioning the No 3 power set," preceded by Lysakalo introductory remarks; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Lyaskalo] Two sets, each of 440,000 kilowatt capacity, are operating at Rovno AES. But alongside them the buildings of the No 3 power set are already towering. It will be more powerful and will have a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. I asked the station's director, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Korovkin, to speak about the new set.

[Korovkin] The No 3 Set of the Rovno station is an example of the new prototype VVR-1,000 series. It is not the first such set in the country but the eighth or ninth. How, then, does it differ in principle from the sets commissioned earlier at the south Ukrainian and Kalinin stations? First, in its system of computer control equipment, and second in the fact that a high-revolution turbine made by the Leningrad Metal Works, has been used for the first time at our station.

[Lyaskalo] What stage has now been reached?

[Korovkin] The stage known in atomic technology as its hot running-in. We observe how equipment performs at these operational parameters and whether there are any hidden defects. We start loading it with fuel after this and begin what is called its physical start-up. Later in the program we obtain a chain reaction and its power start-up, a stage we plan to achieve by the end of the third quarter.

[Lyaskalo] What about the cadres for the new set? Do you now have the collective of workers?

[Korovkin] The entire backbone of personnel for the No 3 power set will primarily comprise personnel from the first two sets. We have diluted the personnel of the two functioning sets with young specialists from the newly selected contingent -- that means we are not going into battle with novices.

ACADEMICIAN QUERIED ON THERMONUCLEAR RESEARCH

PM111355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jul 86 p 4

[Interview with Academician B.B. Kadomtsev, by A. Pankov, under the rubric: "Science in Quest; on a Topical Theme": "'Solar' Energy on Earth" -- first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] Mankind has become very wasteful, using up minerals as fast as it can find them. The situation is especially alarming for energy resources. At the present rate of consumption, certain nonrenewable types of raw materials will last only a matter of decades. Of others, coal for instance, there is plenty but they are not very convenient to use. This is prompting scientists to look for new energy resources. And one of these could be controlled thermonuclear fusion. Academician B.B. Kadomtsev talks to a TRUD correspondent about the potential of this physical process and the state of research in this field.

[Pankov] *Boris Borisovich, can thermonuclear fusion really pave the way to unlimited* energy resources?

[Kadomtsev] Yes, indeed. Here are some figures for comparison. At present a power station with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts needs approximately 750 metric tons of coal, or 400 metric tons of oil, or 250 grams of uranium-235 per day, but only 34 grams of heavy hydrogen! At the same time, heavy hydrogen -- deuterium -- is a very plentiful substance, its reserves are practically inexhaustible.

True, the use of pure deuterium as fuel is rather a matter of the more distant future. Meanwhile scientists consider it more realistic to build a reactor to operate on a mixture of deuterium and tritium (another hydrogen isotope) which will be produced from lithium as result of a reaction. There is, of course, less lithium than deuterium on the earth, but only small quantities of it are needed. So there should be no difficulties with raw materials here for many, many years to come.

[Pankov] People learned about the colossal amounts of energy released in thermonuclear reaction during the first explosions of the hydrogen bomb. And when scientists decided to use thermonuclear fusion to produce electricity, it seemed this was just around the corner. However, more than a quarter century has passed and it is still not possible to harnest thermonuclear fusion. Why?

[Kadomtsev] It has to be borne in mind that thermonuclear reaction takes place in very high temperatures -- up to 100 million degrees. Scientists have been able to achieve these magnitudes in laboratory conditions. However, we are able to maintain plasma temperatures at this level only for some tenths of a second. As soon as the heating installations are switched off, the plasma cools rapidly and the reaction stops. Even this represents a success, since previously it was possible to maintain this process only for some hundredths of a second. However, for thermonuclear fusion to become controllable and turn into a continuous process, it is necessary to extend the time it takes the plasma to cool to 1-2 seconds, which could be achieved by increasing its volume.

True, the boundless optimism subsided long ago, but it has been replaced by sober realism rather than pessimism. Scientists have now managed to clarify many theoretical questions. A new field of physics, plasma physics, has been created to study plasma -- a gasiform highly volatile substance which is difficult to control. It is now a matter of translating ideas into reality. Soviet scientists have proposed the use of special magnetic traps to control the incandescent plasma and have developed the "tokamak" installation [acronym of "toroidalnaya kamera s magnitnymi katushkami" -- toroidial chamber with magnetic coils] thermonuclear fusion is the most promising, and tokamaks have been built in various countries.

We are sure that our method is correct and that it is merely necessary to build bigger thermonuclear installations to get plasma under stable control. At the moment a more powerful Tokamak-15 installation for research purposes is being built at the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute with the participation of many of the country's scientific establishments and enterprises. We believe it will bring us considerably closer to having "solar" energy on earth.

[Pankov] The possibility of constructing thermonuclear power stations in the future raises two questions. Will they be economically viable? Will they harm man or the environment?

[Kadomtsev] Ecologically, these power stations will be much cleaner and safer than nuclear power stations. And in terms of economics?...It is true that the equipment needed is very complex and expensive, after all, much of it is being developed for the first time. Consequently the first electricity produced by thermonuclear fusion will be more expensive than "conventional" electricity. However, it is necessary to take a longer-term view. Difficulties may arise in connection with traditional energy resources, making them more expensive. At the same time a series-produced thermonuclear reactor will be cheaper than an experimental reactor.

Scientists are already thinking about the economic aspects and high "productivity" of future reactors. It has been discoverd, for instance, that several times more energy can be obtained if uranium-238 is placed around the zone where the thermonuclear reaction is taking place. In a conventional nuclear reactor uranium-238 practically does not burn, whereas in a thermonuclear reactor it is possible to obtain plutonium as a by-product of the reaction and this plutonium can be used as a raw material for nuclear power stations. The idea of a first experimental hybrid thermonuclear reactor is curently being elaborated in our country. In addition to electricity, it will be capable of producing up to 150 kg of plutonium per year.

[Pankov] After Academician I.V. Kurchatov's famous speech in Britain exactly 30 years ago when he spoke openly about our research in controlled thermonuclear fusion, extensive international cooperation began in this sphere. Later the Soviet Union invited other countries to develop business relations. In 1978, for instance, joint work to develop an international tokamak reactor under the "Intor" program was proposed. Why are we seeking to establish business relations with foreign scientists in an area where our positions are relatively strong?

[Kadomtsev] International cooperation in any sphere is in keeping with the very nature of our peace-loving state. It is even more important in utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Furthermore, creation of a thermonuclear reactor is extremely costly. Its cost can be compared with that of a very big plant. The joint solution of this problem means that individual countries' expenditure can be halved or reduced to a one-third. And -- most important -- pooling efforts will make it possible to build a more reliable reactor.

[Pankov] What stage has the "Intor" project reached?

[Kadomtsev] The project is being implemented by the USSR, Euratom, the United States, and Japan. Representatives of these countries form an international working group which meets regularly three or four times a year in Vienna, the seat of the International Atomic Energy Agency -- IAEA. Since 1979, when the first meeting was held, a physical feasibility study has been carried out, blueprints have been drawn up for the project, and very detailed work is under way to further improve it.

[Pankov] Can we expect practical results from the project?

[Kadomtsev] During summit meetings with the presidents of France and the United States, M.S. Gorbachev proposed a pooling of efforts to create an international thermonuclear reactor. The proposal drew a positive response and this inspires hope.

[Pankov] When do you think the first "thermonuclear" electricity will be obtained?

[Kadomtsev] It may happen before the end of the century.